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FENIANISM.

FROM the escape of Stephens, the Fenian Head Centre, or rather, from the circumstances under which that escape was effected, we must conclude that Fenianism is a much more important thing than we in England have hitherto taken it to be. Great stress has been laid on the fact that all the well-to-do classes in Ireland are opposed to it, and that even the priests condemn it. We have no doubt but that the ranks of Fenianism have been chiefly recruited from among the poor and ignorant. "Persons who have nothing to lose"—to use the superb language of the Conservative classes of society, who apparently think that life and liberty are of no value whatever to a poor man—are its chief supporters; but it is this very fact which gives it a peculiarly dangerous character. Men who have "something to lose" can be appealed to through their property; men who have received a liberal education can be appealed to through their reason; but men who have no stake in the welfare of the British empire, and who have no true knowledge of its position, internal or external, may be made to believe in the most absurd illusions.

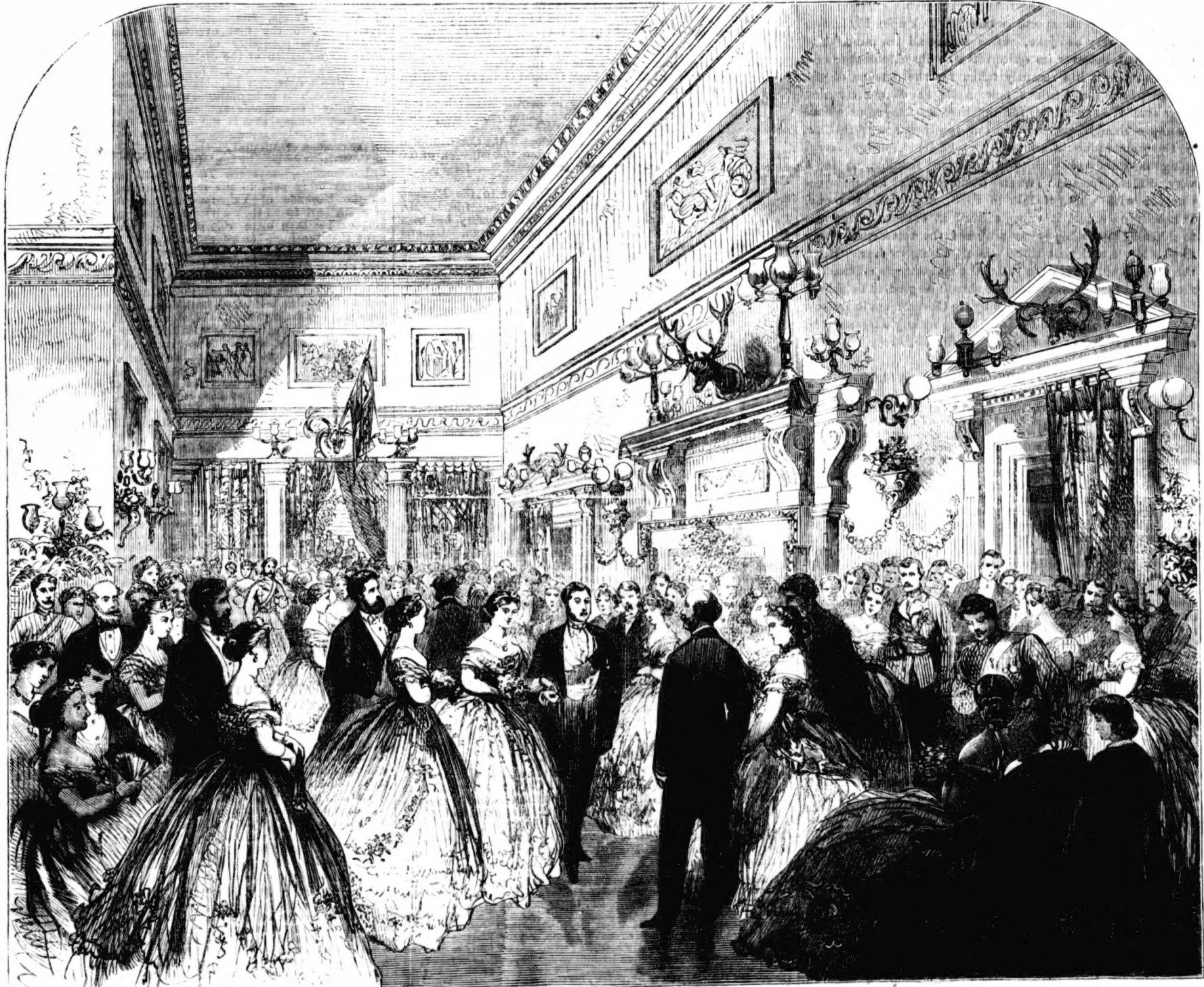
as to that part of it which is called Ireland, and dragged into the most dangerous enterprises on its behalf.

We should like to know a Fenian, and hear from his own lips what he had to say about Fenianism and its objects. Probably he has been told of our loss of influence in Europe in consequence of the failure of the Polish and Danish negotiations, and on this point there would, of course, be much exaggeration. Then the certainty of a war between England and America must be one of the very first articles of the Fenian creed, though English and American politicians have almost ceased to trouble themselves about it as a question of immediate importance.

France, again, would of course be represented to the Fenians as the traditional enemy of England, ready at any time, under favourable circumstances, to recommence the eternal quarrel between the two nations; and it is quite true that France has hitherto been always willing to befriend Ireland when, by doing so, she could do England an injury. The Irish have not forgotten the meditated invasion of Hoche, nor the actual landing of General Humbert; and perhaps some few of them—

the leaders of the Fenians, for instance—are aware that, as recently as 1840, when it seemed highly probable that the "Eastern Question" would involve England and France in war, General Schneider, Louis Philippe's War Minister, held a solemn consultation with some officers of the old Napoleonic Irish Legion as to whether, in the event of hostilities breaking out, an insurrection in Ireland could be maintained for any length of time. The Irish who were consulted declared, no doubt, that an insurrection not only could be kept up for an indefinite period, but that ultimately it would of a certainty prove successful. Of course they would not understand that the Government of Louis Philippe, like the Government of Napoleon, wished only to make use of an Irish insurrection as a diversion, and that in the end the Irish who took up arms in the name of Irish independence and for the advantage of France would be abandoned to their fate.

Nor will the Fenians understand now that if the Americans ever assist them it will be for the benefit of America and not for that of Ireland that they will do so. Disturbances in Ireland would cause a great deal of anxiety to a British



GRAND BALL IN HONOUR OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT MELFORD HALL.

Government engaged in a serious war, and would render it necessary to occupy the country with a large military force. But unless England itself be invaded and conquered, and the British empire partitioned, like Poland and Denmark, Ireland will not be made independent. If war broke out between England and the United States, the Americans would probably do their best to excite troubles in Ireland. But they do not want Ireland for themselves. Still less do they care to take it from England, or rather, from Great Britain, merely to give it to the Irish, who seem to be held in America in about as much esteem as the negroes. We are arguing, however, as though what is intelligible enough to Englishmen, Frenchmen, Americans, and to all sensible, well-informed Irishmen, could be equally understood by the general run of Fenians.

It is not astonishing that the Fenian leaders should be able to delude large numbers of their countrymen on the subject of England's external relations; but it is really surprising that they should not have a better conception than they appear to have of the relations of England to Ireland. The classes corresponding to what are called the influential classes in other countries, although they may not be perfectly satisfied with the mode in which Ireland is legislated for, are, in the main, firm upholders of the Union, and would look upon its repeal, and upon the handing over of Ireland to an exclusively Irish Government, as a great misfortune. The Fenians meet this difficulty by setting themselves equally against the English Government and against all who support it. They think more of principles than of persons, and consider that all, whether their own countrymen or not, who are not with them are against them. This attitude of the Fenians ensures, as a matter of course, the entire failure of their scheme, which could not succeed even if it were supported by the great bulk of the Irish population; but, in the meanwhile, it appears as though the unsteady, unthinking portion of the nation were mixed up with it much more than was at first supposed. Stephens, in his prison, was evidently surrounded by Fenians. Without the aid of numerous accomplices, in the very place where no one would have expected to find them, he never could have effected his escape; and if the people in the places he has since passed through were not well disposed towards him the immense reward offered for his apprehension would soon have led to his recapture.

Many of our contemporaries affect to look upon Fenianism as a joke—a very bad joke, but as a joke all the same. The Government, however, is quite alive to its seriousness; and the measures it has recently taken for the defence of the prison where the Fenians now in its hands are confined show that it is prepared for much more dangerous scenes than are thought possible by our too-faceticous journalists. A Government in a country like England, where everything is discussed with the greatest freedom, is in a very difficult position when dealing with an insurrection, or with what, if left to itself, may ripen into one. If it does too much, it exposes itself at once to blame and to ridicule; and, when it has rendered the threatened rising impossible, is told that there was no rising to fear. If, on the other hand, it does too little, the malcontents mistake its moderation for impotency. We should be glad to be able to look upon the precautions taken by the Government in Ireland as unnecessary; but the Fenians, being utterly unreasonable, are capable of any excesses.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT MELFORD HALL.

THE visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales last week to Melford Hall, Suffolk, the seat of Lord Alfred Paget, has been quite an event in the county. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at Melford Hall on Tuesday, and met with a hearty welcome. Melford is a long straggling village—so long that it has come to rejoice in the name of Long Melford. On this occasion its one great street was alive with visitors from the surrounding country side, and banners and devices without end adorned the houses, while three triumphal arches, bearing words of welcome, were erected at various points.

At Melford Hall a gas device was erected over the principal entrance representing the Prince's plumes, with the letters "V.A." on one side and "A.E." on the other. This entrance led almost immediately into the ball-room, a beautiful apartment 42 ft. by 28 ft., and lofty in proportion. The room was brilliantly lighted, and was hung with flags and some fine old tapestry, while antlers, savage implements from the South Seas, and blooming plants were tastefully grouped about. When the last finishing touches had been given to the decorations, and when the room was lighted, as the shades of evening fell, the general effect was very fine. The bed provided for the Prince and Princess was a very old carved oak affair, in which tradition states—although not very positively—that Queen Elizabeth reposed when she visited Melford, nearly three centuries since. Be this as it may, the Prince's dressing-room was actually occupied as a sleeping apartment by the great Tudor Queen.

Among the party staying at the hall and invited to meet the Prince and Princess were Lord and Lady Proby, Lord and Lady Suffield, Viscount Hinchingbroke, Major-General Lord George Paget, Lord Berkeley Paget, and Sir William and Lady Parker. A party of sixteen sat down to dinner with the Royal guests; and in the evening a grand ball took place. The company invited to the ball began to arrive about nine o'clock, and about ten dancing was commenced—Lord Alfred Paget opening the ball with the Princess of Wales, while the Prince selected for his first partner Lady Alfred Paget. The Princess afterwards danced with Lord Suffield, Lord Proby, &c.; and the Prince showed his usual devotion to the pleasures of the ball-room, which on this occasion were prolonged till about three in the morning. The Princess wore a white tulle dress, with coloured tunic; a diamond necklace, and diamonds in her hair. The Prince wore the insignia of the Order of the Garter.

On Wednesday morning the decorations in Melford-street and on the houses on each side were still displayed, and the excitement of the population appeared to have scarcely subsided to a sufficient extent to enable many of them to resume their ordinary vocations. The weather was very threatening early in the morning, and there were one or two heavy showers of rain, accompanied by a strong W.S.W. wind. As the day advanced, however, some improvement took place, and, although the ground was very wet and heavy, the air was soft and balmy. The Prince, accompanied by his noble hosts, Lord Suffield, Lord Proby, Viscount Hinchingbroke, Major-General Lord George Paget, Mr. Berkeley Paget, and Major

Teesdale, went out shooting in Spelthorne Wood shortly before noon, and did not return till late in the evening. There being a good supply of game, the distinguished party enjoyed some very fair sport. On Thursday the Prince and his party went out shooting in Lineage Wood.

The visit of their Royal Highnesses to Melford was brought to a termination on Saturday morning. The village looked very gay, on account of the numerous visitors who began to arrive at an early hour to obtain a parting sight of the Royal pair. The Melford squadron of cavalry, under the command of Major Barnardiston, proceeded at ten o'clock to the hall, for the purpose of forming an escort to the Prince and Princess. At about a quarter to eleven the Royal party left Melford Hall, accompanied to the railway station, a distance of about two miles, by Lord and Lady Paget, amidst the cheers of a large number of spectators, who lined both sides of the broad avenue-like street, and who filled all the windows of the houses. The embankments of the cutting to the station were crowded with respectable persons. The Sudbury volunteers were drawn up in front of the station, and as the carriage entered the National Anthem was played by the band, and the corps, under the command of Sir William Parker, gave a Royal salute. After remaining a short time at the station, the Royal visitors departed amidst the hearty plaudits of the assembled spectators.

and were the alleged grievances of such a nature that war was the only proper and possible satisfaction? Is it because he was charged with the negotiation of peace that he had a right to declare war, and before arriving at that cruel extremity, which has been justly called the last argument of kings, he had exhausted all means of conciliation? Ought the legitimate representations of the whole Diplomatic Corps to be of such light weight in the balance that a military commander should be permitted to take no account of them? Finally, are the rights of neutrals of such little value that they must be at the mercy of the first naval commander who cannot, or who will not, abide by his commission; and should questions of peace and war, so serious and so delicate in themselves, be removed from diplomacy to the domain of military authority? You are aware, M. le Ministre, of the importance of trade with Chili. The imports and exports together may be estimated at more than 135,000,000£; and at this moment the share of France is 22,000,000£. The blockade of Chili is, consequently, an event of the greatest moment for our trade, inasmuch as, besides the numerous cargoes proceeding at this moment for that distant destination, other cargoes, not less considerable, are in the course of preparation, and cannot be suspended. It does not belong to us, M. le Ministre, to estimate the wrongs which Spain pretends it has to avenge, and we will not travel outside those which are avowed; but we have the right to affirm that, whatever they may be, the Spanish Minister who brought them forward declared himself, on the 20th of May, 1865, as satisfied with the explanations given him by the Government of Chili; and he added that, all motives of complaint having disappeared, the relations between the two countries would only become closer. Commercial men then considered themselves completely authorised to continue their operations, and they have done so all the more actively that a recent convention put an end to the difficulties that had grown up for a moment between Spain and Peru, and seemed to give every security to our future relations with that part of the Pacific. The violent rupture of these relations must be truly disastrous to our commerce, and we cannot too earnestly supplicate the Emperor to appeal from the decision of the commander of a squadron, more or less authorised, to that of a friendly Government that certainly would not disregard the high considerations suggested by the question of the blockade of Chili, and would estimate the value of a good understanding with all the European Powers interested in that question. As the next steamer from the Pacific will necessarily, after the effect produced in Europe by the measures taken against Chili, bring important letters, it is therefore of extreme interest for commerce that those letters should not be intercepted by Spanish cruisers; and if, contrary to our expectation, that steamer does not bring news of the raising of the blockade, we earnestly entreat your Excellency to adopt, so far as it depends upon you, and in accordance with the English Cabinet, the necessary measures for obtaining the transmission of these letters to their destination. We await with the most lively anxiety, M. le Ministre, your ulterior communications. May they be such as to enable us to reassure our countrymen and our correspondents by the next mail. Receive, M. le Ministre, the assurance of our high consideration, &c." (Here follow the names of the Presidents and members of the Paris Chamber of Commerce, together with those of the heads of firms interested in the trade with Chili, in all fifty-seven.)

In reply to this address, M. Drouyn de Lhuys states that he is taking steps to recall the belligerents to a proper respect for the rights of neutrals.

The English Minister at Santiago had demanded from Admiral Pareja the surrender of a ship which he had seized, on the ground that she belonged to a British subject; and to this demand he had added another for an indemnity of 80,000 dols. for the seizure of the vessel.

According to accounts received at Paris the Peruvians were going to make common cause with the Chilians against Spain. The *Moniteur* publishes advices from Valparaiso to the 12th of October, announcing that both the belligerents were maintaining a passive attitude, so as not to prejudice any friendly mediation.

Meanwhile, the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs has addressed a circular note to the representatives of Spain at foreign Courts relative to the war with Chili. The note approves the conduct of Admiral Pareja, and states that the reply of the Chilean Government to the first overtures of the Spanish Admiral precluded the possibility of any further negotiations, even under the mediation of the diplomatic body at Valparaiso. The note renewes the assurance that Spain does not aspire to the conquest of the South American Republics, but declares that she will not permit her dignity to be outraged without exacting satisfaction. In apparently irreconcilable antagonism with this note, the *Times* stated on Monday that it was informed that the remonstrances which her Majesty's representative at Madrid was instructed to make on the conduct of Admiral Pareja towards Chili have been promptly and satisfactorily met by the Ministers of Queen Isabella. "The evil counsellors," says the *Times*, "who protested against any attention being paid to the representations of friendly Powers on the blockade of Valparaiso as derogatory to the honour of Spain have found their advice neglected, and the honour of the kingdom has been more truly preserved by a speedy acknowledgment that the high-handed proceedings of Admiral Pareja were indefensible. Nothing, we are assured, could be more satisfactory than the reply of the Spanish Government to Sir John Crampton. The promptitude of our own remonstrances is thus justified by the promptitude of the Spanish concessions, and if an immediate restoration of peaceful intercourse with Chili shall ensue, much will be done to mitigate the justifiable bitterness of Chilean feelings towards Spain, and the injury inflicted upon the Republic will be lost sight of after the resumption of its former career of prosperity."

The Spanish Minister of Marine has issued a circular ordering the commanders of Spanish ships to treat as pirates all vessels of which the captain, the officers, and the majority of the crew are not Chilians, or who may not have received their commissions direct from the Chilean Government. This order, of course, is levelled against the privateers which Spain fears will be fitted out in the service of Chili.

The *Panama Star and Herald* for Nov. 8 publishes the following summary:—

Chili begins to recover from the panic she was thrown into by the sudden ultimatum of Spain, and begins to look with a measure of contempt on her opponent. The 4th of October was the last day allowed for foreign shipping to clear out of Valparaiso harbour, and many thought that Pareja might, in his wanton defiance of right and disregard of results, and consequences, bombard the town; and previous to that day Pareja had shown by his pompous declarations and by insinuating correspondence, sent on shore to their friends by Spaniards who had taken refuge on board vessels in the bay, that he thought he had no more to do but receive the penitence and submission of humbled Chili. But like a bully, as Chili is prepared to treat him, Pareja has not ventured to fire a shot on the place. He thought that foreign residents would, in view of threatened destruction to so much of their valuable property, influence Chili to come to terms; but in this he is mistaken. The Chilians are more determined than ever, and defy Spain to the last. Of course all communication is at a stand. The steamers of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company proceed only to Cobija, in Bolivia, for the present.

THE OUTBREAK IN JAMAICA.

ACCORDING to telegrams from the West Indies to the 13th ult., the rebellion in Jamaica appears to be entirely crushed out, and most of the ringleaders, including the notorious Paul Bogle and his brother Moses, have been captured and hanged. About 2000 of the rebels have been either shot or hanged since the arrival of the troops, and it is doubtless owing to the energetic measures which have been taken and the summary justice inflicted that the rebellion has not spread into other districts, as it is proved that the ensuing Christmas was fixed as the time for a general rising of the blacks against the white and coloured population. Several arrests have been made in other parts of the island of persons implicated in the present outbreak. The prompt measures taken by the Governor have elicited general admiration, as well as the gallant conduct of the different corps of volunteers in the island.

The *Jamaica Colonial Standard* says:

The rebellion has been effectively suppressed, and the few remaining fugitives among the rebels have availed themselves of the amnesty proclamation issued by Governor Eyre. The great heads of the rebellion and all the minor leaders have fallen under the power of the law and been executed, or are in custody awaiting their doom. The number of rebels that have perished by the executioner or have been shot down is very large; their villages, houses, and settlements have been razed; and such terrible examples given them as will prove a permanent check to any future rebellion. The confessions of the rebels, documents, and other proofs show that their intentions were to exterminate the white and coloured people, and to confiscate all property for the blacks. Gordon, according to the confessions made, commenced agitating the plot three years ago, but most actively within the last three months. He founded secret societies, promoted the formation of trained bands, and placed his followers under a terrible oath

SPAIN AND CHILI.

THE conduct of the Spanish representative in South America, Admiral Pareja, in blockading the ports of Chili, continues to excite much attention both in this country and on the Continent. Several memorials from British merchants interested in the trade with Chili have been presented to Lord Clarendon on the subject; and the Paris Chamber of Commerce has addressed the following petition to M. Drouyn de Lhuys, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reference to the same subject:—

A declaration, which nobody could anticipate, has suddenly placed the ports and coast of Chili in a state of blockade. We cannot protest too strongly against such a measure, which, in the midst of the most complete security, suddenly interrupts the commercial relations of all nations with that country. On the 27th of March, 1865, when the Crimean War was declared, the Emperor decided, at the suggestion of your Excellency, "that even after the commencement of hostilities all operations fairly commenced and in course of execution before the war should be protected as far as possible," and this doctrine was sanctioned by the principles proclaimed by the Congress of Paris, and its acceptance by the two greatest maritime Powers in Europe which ought to give it rank among the best avowed maxims of international law. How, then, can it be explained that the military representative of the Spanish Government should, without any previous notice, which is no longer conformable to civilisation, declare war against an independent State, and strike with the same blow at the commercial relations of all European Powers? Was the honour of his country called in question,

well calculated to awe the soul of the negro; and, although most took it, all shrank with horror from revealing its terms, even in presence of the gallows.

The *Jamaica Guardian* says that Gordon was the prime mover of the rebellion, and that the country owes unbounded thanks to the Governor for crushing out the movement.

The Houses of Legislature were opened on the 7th ult. by his Excellency the Governor, who, in addressing the members, said:—

In appearing before you to-day to open our ordinary Legislative Session, I cannot but feel that the sad and solemn events of the last few weeks impart to our meeting a deeper interest than ordinary, and they certainly make me more than usually anxious to seek your advice and your co-operation. The present is indeed the most critical period in the history of Jamaica, and the Session now being inaugurated will, in all probability, be one of the most important and momentous ever held in this colony. The occurrence of a most wicked and unpreserved rebellion in the eastern division of the island has brought sorrow and suffering upon the whole community. The valuable lives of many noble and gallant men, who were ornaments to the land, have been sacrificed (while peaceably meeting in the discharge of their duties to the State) by most savage and cruel butchery, only to be paralleled by the atrocities of the Indian mutiny. A large amount of property has been destroyed, an immense expense has been entailed upon the country, and one of the richest and most productive districts of the colony has been left without resident proprietor or manager to reap the abundant crops now ready for the harvest. Through the hearty co-operation of the civil, military, and naval authorities, and through the promptness and untiring zeal and energy of all, but, above all, through God's blessing upon the means used, this most diabolical conspiracy to murder the white and coloured inhabitants of this colony has been effectually subdued, and the principal actors in, and chief instigators of it, have been brought under the punishment of death, so justly due to their most heinous offences.

His Excellency, having returned his thanks to the civil, military, and naval authorities for their services in the recent emergency, proceeded as follows:—

Within three days from the first intelligence of the rebellion reaching Kingston, it was headed, checked, and hemmed in; within a week it was fairly crushed, and arrangements made for scouring the entire district, to capture and punish the guilty who had not yet met their just doom. So widespread a rebellion, so rapidly and so effectually put down, is not, I believe, to be met with in history, and speaks volumes for the zeal, courage, and energy of those engaged in suppressing it. To this prompt and decisive action I firmly believe we owe it, under God's Providence, that we are able to meet here this day. One moment's hesitation, one single reverse, might have lit the torch which would have blazed in rebellion from one end of the island to the other, and who can say how many of us would have lived to see it extinguished? It is my duty to point out to you that, satisfactory as it is to know that the rebellion in the eastern districts has been crushed out, the entire colony has long been—still is—on the brink of a volcano, which may at any moment burst into fury. There is scarcely a district or a parish in the Island where disloyalty, sedition, and murderous intentions are not widely disseminated, and in many instances openly expressed. The misapprehensions and misrepresentations of pseudo-philanthropists in England and in this country, the inflammatory harangues or seditions writings of political demagogues, of evil-minded men of higher position and of better education, and of worthless persons without either character or property to lose; the personal, scurrilous, vindictive, and disloyal writings of a licentious and unscrupulous press, and the misdirected efforts and misguided counsel of certain ministers of religion—sadly so misapplied, if the Saviour's example and teaching is to be the standard—have led to their natural, their necessary, their inevitable result among an ignorant, excitable, and uncivilised population—rebellion, arson, murder. These are hard and harsh words, gentlemen, but they are true; and this is no time to indulge in selected sentences or polished phraseology. A mighty danger threatens the land; and, in order to concert measures to avert it, and prevent, so far as human wisdom can, any future recurrence of a similar state of things, we must examine boldly, deeply, and unfinchingly into the causes which have led to this danger. I know of no general grievance or wrong under which the negroes of this colony labour. Individual cases of hardship or injustice must arise in every community, but, as a whole, the peasantry of Jamaica have nothing to complain of. They are less taxed, can live more easily and cheaply, and are less under an obligation to work for subsistence than any peasantry in the world. The same laws as to the imposition of taxes, the administration of justice, and the enjoyment of political rights, apply to them and to the white and coloured inhabitants alike. They ought to be better off, more comfortable, and more independent than the labourers of any other country. If it is not so it is due to their own indolence, improvidence, and vice, acted upon by the absence of good example and of civilising influences in many districts, and by the evil teaching and evil agencies to which I have already referred in all. It is a remarkable fact, too, that many of the principal rebels in the late outbreaks have been persons well off and well to do in the world—possessing lands, cottages, furniture, horses or mules, or other property, and with an education above the average of the peasantry. It is necessary to bring these facts before you in order to convince you how widely spread and how deeply rooted the spirit of disaffection is; how daring and determined the intention has been and still is to make Jamaica a second Hayti, and how imperative it is upon you, gentlemen, to take such measures as, under God's blessing, may avert such a calamity. These measures may be summed up in a few words—create a strong Government, and then, under a firm hand to guide and direct, much may be accomplished. In order to obtain a strong Government there is but one course open to you—that of abolishing the existing form of Constitution (compensating the officers whose offices are abolished) and establishing one better adapted to the present state and requirements of the colony; one in which union, co-operation, consistency and promptness of action may, as far as practicable, be secured. I invite you, then, gentlemen, to make a great and generous sacrifice for the sake of your country, and in immolating on the altar of patriotism the two branches of the Legislature, of which you yourselves are the constituent parts, to hand down to posterity a noble example of self-denial and heroism.

Looking upon one great question to be submitted to you as of paramount importance, and as indeed involving in itself, if adopted, the means of securing all other necessary measures, it is not the intention of the Government to bring before you during the present Session any but a very few bills of the most pressing and urgent kind. Should you, after careful consideration, decide upon changing the constitution of the Legislature, there is no reason why the new Legislature to be called into existence in its place should not be organised and at work within a few months from the present date. Within that period, too, I trust, that the immediate security of the colony may be so far provided for, and confidence so far restored, that there would no longer be any impediment to the careful preparation and mature consideration of many most necessary and important laws.

Several members having praised the Governor's speech in very high terms, a Mr. Westmoreland gave notice of the introduction of the following bills:—

1. A bill to amend the Constitution of this island. 2. A bill to indemnify his Excellency the Governor and all others concerned in suppressing the late rebellion in this island. 3. A bill for the confiscation of the property of persons engaged in the rebellion. 4. A bill to enable the Governor to declare martial law by and with the advice of the Privy Council. 5. A bill to authorise the raising of a loan to defray the expenses of the rebellion, or a portion thereof. 6. A bill to authorise the purchase by the Government of cutlasses in the island, and to prohibit the importation and sale of cutlasses, and to regulate the disposal of firearms. And to move, when the House goes into committee on the state of the island, for leave to bring in the following bill:—A bill to compensate certain persons for loss of office consequent on the remodelling of the Constitution of this island.

Mr. Hoare said he would introduce a bill to amend the Volunteer and Militia Acts; a bill to regulate places of worship and meeting-houses and religious service therein; and that he would move when the House went into committee on the state of the island for leave to bring in the following bill:—“A bill to employ the Maroons as a permanent auxiliary militia force.”

ESCAPE OF STEPHENS, THE FENIAN “HEAD CENTRE.”

JAMES STEPHENS escaped from Richmond Prison about one o'clock on Friday morning week, and has hitherto eluded the vigilance of the police. Government has offered £1000 reward for his apprehension, also £300 to any person who shall give information that may lead to his arrest, with a free pardon to any person or persons concerned in his escape who shall give such information. The occurrence has produced great consternation among the authorities, as his liberation must have been effected by some of the prison officials. The following are full particulars of this strange affair:—

Since the committal of Stephens and his co-conspirators the strictest discipline has been observed, and a portion of the gaol was selected for their confinement which could not be approached without passing through a number of doors composed of iron and double-locked. The cell which was occupied by Stephens is in the corridor leading to the eastern wing of the building, and adjoining the chapel, where he was in the habit of hearing mass. His cell door was composed of strong hammered iron, and secured by a massive stock-lock and a huge padlock to a staple, and a thick swinging bar. The corridor on which the cell opened was guarded by another ponderous iron door of great strength and thickness, and also double-locked. But these were only the commencement of the obstacles that would prevent escape by the doors, and escape from the windows was absolutely impossible. No persons were permitted to see the Fenian prisoners, save the officials of the prison

and their legal advisers, and it is stated that Stephens only saw a legal gentleman once, and that for a short time, since his committal; the instructions of the Governor of the gaol to the officials under his command were most stringent, and were apparently most strictly carried out; and, with the view of having a sufficient force on the premises, in case it should be required, some of the metropolitan police were kept constantly on duty in one of the outer corridors of the prison. All communications addressed to the Fenian prisoners were opened and read before they were delivered, and also all letters written by them to their friends and acquaintances. Every article of food, clothing, &c., brought in was closely scrutinised, and, in fact, everything that foresight and precaution could suggest was adopted, and a perfect control kept over any communication with the prisoners and persons outside. At ten o'clock on Thursday night, when the warders made their last rounds, the cell in which James Stephens was confined was locked and the keys had been, at five o'clock, duly handed over to the Governor, who had them deposited in their proper order in the case in his office provided for that purpose. The watchman for the night was Daniel Byrne, who went on duty at ten o'clock, when, as we have already stated, Stephens was secure in his cell; and nothing appeared to disturb the ordinary night routine of the prison until a quarter to four o'clock the following morning, when the watchman, Daniel Byrne, gave the alarm that he had discovered two tables placed one above the other, near the south-western wall, adjoining the Governor's garden. Mr. Philipps, the deputy governor, and Mangan, the gate-warder, went quickly to the place, and found the two tables in the position in which Byrne described them to be. These tables belonged to the lunatic dining-hall, and had to be brought a long distance; but, strange to say, there were no footprints on the upper table, which should have been the case had it been stood on by any person who had walked through the open passages, which were wet and muddy, as torrents of rain were falling. The wall bore no marks whatever of any person having escaped by climbing over it. The night was most dark and tempestuous, and very favourable for the accomplishment of daring adventure, such as an escape from a prison, particularly as noises that would be distinctly heard on a calm night would not be perceived in the storm and rain at the time Stephens was regaining his liberty. The alarm was quickly made general through the prison, and the Governor and all the officials were soon at their respective posts, and special messengers were sent in hot haste to give information to the police at the nearest stations, and at the detective office. When the Governor and his assistants went to the section of the prison in which Stephens had been confined, they found the doors of the corridor open, and also the door of his cell. His bed looked as if he had not recently slept in it, and as if he had only rolled himself up in a railway-rug which was found on the floor, and waited for the time that his deliverer was to arrive. A portion of the clothes which he wore on the morning of his arrest he left after him, and he must have put on a suit of black which he had received a few days before. His books and papers were in the position they were last seen in by the warders. The searchers for the fugitive were not left long in doubt as to the means by which the many doors were opened, as a master key, quite bright, as if it had been only recently made, was found in the lock of the corridor door. It was quite evident that Stephens was under the guidance of a person who knew the prison well, as the winding and difficult route from one extreme of the prison to the other was accomplished without a single blunder or without balking at a lock or door. While the detectives were scouring the city and suburbs, far and near, watching the early steamers and vessels going to sea, and making active use of the telegraph wires, the search and inquiries were continued in the prison and in its neighbourhood. The prisoner who had been placed between Stephens and Kickham stated that before one o'clock he heard the footsteps of a person ascending the stairs. Immediately after he heard a key placed in the cell door, which was then opened, and the prisoner, in company with his liberator, proceeded down stairs. He distinctly heard voices and the footsteps of the two persons going down the corridor. He heard nothing afterwards; but, as he thought it had merely been the night warden going his rounds, he took no further notice of the matter. The most minute inspection of the locks and doors that had been opened by false keys was entered on. It was found, beyond a shadow of doubt, that the skeleton key had been recently made and finished by an expert hand, who must have been supplied with moulds, in bread or wax, of the genuine keys, which had never been, as far as could be learnt, out of the possession of the warders and officials of the prison, save in that of Mr. Hayden, by whom they were made. Another fact was clearly proved, that the false keys would have been perfectly useless to effect the escape of Stephens if he had not an accomplice within the prison, as his cell-door, which was double-locked in the first instance, should be opened from the corridor outside; and that it was no stranger to the prison that aided, or rather effected, his release is placed beyond the reach of doubt by the course that had been adopted, and by the evident absence of fear of detection displayed by the person who was heard by McLeod opening the doors. The removal of the tables from the dining-room to the boundary wall, where they were found, is another fact to show that an official was the deliverer. It is thought, from the admirable manner in which the whole of the arrangements connected with the escape was carried out, that Stephens, after leaving the prison, must have gone on board a fishing-boat, and afterwards succeeded in catching one of the Cunard steamers which started for America this morning. But this is only one of the number of rumours in circulation throughout the day. During the day Mr. Barry, Q.C., Mr. Lenthal and Mr. Corry Connellan, Inspectors-General of Prisons, and several members of the Board of Superintendence, attended at the Richmond Bridewell, and privately investigated the circumstances connected with the escape of James Stephens. In the afternoon Mr. Marques, Governor, proceeded to the head police office and swore an information before the chief clerk, detailing the facts of the case, with a view to its insertion in the *Hue and Cry*. When the information of Mr. Marques had been sworn, Acting-Inspectors Clifford and Long proceeded to the Richmond Bridewell and arrested Daniel Byrne, the night watchman, on a charge of having aided and assisted in the escape of the “Captain.” Byrne is also charged with being member of the Fenian conspiracy. When taken into custody he was conveyed into the Chancery-lane police station. It is stated that after Byrne's arrest the detective officers discovered a number of documents in his trunk, one of which is alleged to be a copy of the Fenian oath, in his own handwriting. Last night the police guard of twenty-five men was resumed at the prison. A remarkable circumstance, which may have been connected with this extraordinary event, occurred on the night before the “Head Centre” effected his escape. Shortly before ten o'clock on Thursday night a number of persons marched several times round the Bridewell, playing “O'Donnell aboo,” “Hail, Columbia,” and a number of other airs of a similar class on musical instruments; and during the time they were so engaged, singular to say, they were not interrupted by the police. It was ascertained that the skeleton keys were made for the locks for which the watchman, Daniel Byrne, had not keys. The keys that he had in his possession were those known as check-lock keys, which opened the doors on his route as night watchman, and to enable him to go and peg the tell-tale clocks when going his rounds. The false master key was made for the cross-doors of the corridor and for the lock on the door of the cell in which Stephens had been confined.

On Sunday two ships of war put to sea from Queenstown in pursuit, as is alleged, of the fugitive Head Centre. Byrne, the warden, who is said to have aided Stephens's escape, underwent a preliminary examination on Saturday evening, but the evidence against him was of a very superficial character. The special commission for the trial of the Fenian prisoners was opened on Monday.

A PLAGUE OF LOCUSTS IN SYRIA.

OUR Engraving represents one of those casualties of Eastern life which only a few travellers have witnessed; and yet the locust plays such an important part in many districts, that the observation, destruction, and even ultimate preservation of the insects, form an ordinary episode in the avocations of the people.

There are several varieties of locusta. That which belongs to Asia, and may be called the flying locust, differs from other species in the conformation of the head, the oval form of the eyes, the strength of the mandibles, and the exceptional size of the posterior claws. The male is rather smaller than the female, and of a decided yellow colour; in the female the head and the under part of the body is of an iron-grey colour.

The insects of this family are one of the most terrible plagues not only of Egypt but of all Asia, the Archipelago, and Oriental Europe. For nearly two months, from Cairo to Damascus, the Artist from whose sketch our Illustration is taken, accompanied a friend on a journey during the season when the locusts are expected; and in the plains of Esdraelon and maritime Phoenicia they were nearly blinded by the swarms which, attracted by the fertile valleys, regarded no obstacle to their passage, but even struck the faces of the travellers with the force of hailstones, and lay in thick masses on the road beneath the horses' hoofs.

In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the locusts spread over Provence, and committed the most fearful devastations; and in 1819 a great invasion took place, so overwhelming in its effects, that the old peasants still speak of it with terror.

The locust is regarded by many of the Orientals as a forerunner of war or pestilence, and it is recorded that they had not appeared either in Egypt or Syria for nearly fifteen years when, scarcely a month after their arrival, cholera and typhus ravaged the whole coast of the Mediterranean and the shores of the Black Sea. The

rapacity of the locust is not the only evil which characterises it: for, when once the work of destruction is accomplished, the insects die and cover a large extent of country with their decaying carcasses, the effluvia from which may cause pestilential maladies of the worst description; and our Artist is of opinion that in Damascus, where this plague is often most severe, the frequent diseases of an infectious character may be attributed to their accumulation.

In the course of the voyage of the travellers with a caravan their party stopped to breakfast on the slope of a mountain overlooking the plain of Esdraelon; to the left was Mount Tabor and the Little Hermon, and afar off the mountains of Samaria, while facing them at the end of the plain could be seen the tiny village of Ijon, which was almost lost in the haze; although such was the clearness of the air above the plain that even distant objects could be seen with singular distinctness. Suddenly a remarkable sound was heard, which resembled the hum of a great workshop, and the rays of the sun were obscured by a vast widely-spreading cloud of locusts, which broke suddenly above the valley, upon which the insects dropped like snowflakes, covering the ground with their yellow bodies, which moved and undulated like foam upon water.

Unless a high wind prevails, and the locusta are driven towards the sea, there is no remedy but to submit to the stripping of every green leaf from the trees, and the utter disappearance of every blade of grass from the earth, which they leave as bare as though it had been scorched with fire. In the valleys the chase of the locusta is effected in a very primitive manner; viz., by the people—men, women, and children—arming themselves with long branches, and wooden drums or boxes, on which they beat, while they sing a sort of monotonous chant of a religious character, at the same time spreading themselves over the plain, in order to alarm the invaders. It is a singular spectacle to witness this ceremony from a neighbouring height, where the gestures and the costumes of the people, as well as their wild songs, are strangely interesting. It is unfortunately the case, however, that, in Damascus at least, the landowners declare that they would rather take their chance of the locusta than undergo the pillage of their too obliging friends.

It may yet happen, however, that our acclimatisation society may desire to turn the locust to good account, and there can be no doubt that this insect is a common and an exceedingly delicate article of food. The method of its preparation by the Arabs being extremely simple. The heads, wings, and claws being removed, the locusta are dried in the sun; and, when they are required for food, the bodies are reduced to powder and mixed with corn-meal in the form of locust-cakes, which are eaten freshly baked. Another method is to place the animals on skewers to dry, and to eat them with honey or sweetmeats, in which condition they are not unlike moderately-fresh prawns with a marmalade accompaniment.

VIEWS IN RUSSIA.

TAGANROG.

TAGANROG, the name of which, like so many other Russian towns, became familiar to Western Europe during the Crimean War, is a town in European Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoslav, near the north-eastern extremity of the Sea of Azof, in 47 deg. 12 min. N. lat., and 40 deg. 40 min. E. long. It stands on the summit of a lofty promontory, commanding an extensive prospect of the Sea of Azof and of all the European coast to the mouth of the Don. Azof itself is visible from the heights of the citadel in fine weather. It was founded in 1688 by Peter the Great, and became a very flourishing place till he was obliged to abandon it to the Turks by the peace concluded with Russia in 1711. Catherine II. intended to revive the plans of Peter the Great, but the works were not commenced and completed till the reign of Alexander. It is most advantageously situated for carrying on an extensive commerce, but the bay or road is so shallow that only ships of moderate burden can enter it, and even these must be lightened of part of their cargo at Kertsch or Feodosia. Besides this, it is only during a few months in the year that any trade can be carried on, because, the Sea of Azof being frozen in the winter from December to March, the sea from the mouth of the Don to Taganrog is covered with such thick ice that sledges cross it in safety to Azof and Tcherkatak. Notwithstanding these impediments, the commerce of Taganrog is very great; for it is the chief place for all the intercourse between the provinces on the Donez and the Don and foreign countries; the Volga, too, is so near that goods are brought by land carriage from that river at no great expense. The exports from Taganrog are corn, Siberian iron, leather, caviar, and fish. Previously to the year 1833, the number of merchantmen that arrived at Taganrog was between 300 and 400 annually. By a ukase issued in 1833, all ships liable to quarantine were prohibited from entering the Sea of Azof, and the number of arrivals was reduced to less than one hundred; notwithstanding this, the exportation to foreign countries has increased, the number of coasting-vessels being more than double what it was before. It must be observed, in speaking of the trade of Taganrog, that of the two neighbouring towns of Rostoff and Nakitchevan is included, all the boats going to those three places being registered at one station. Taganrog has upwards of 17,000 inhabitants, chiefly Greeks; a gymnasium, ten churches, three of which are of stone; dockyards, large and numerous warehouses, and many very handsome private dwellings. The climate is temperate and remarkably healthy; the surrounding country is fertile, and produces excellent fruits and culinary vegetables; wheat sown in unmanured land yields from twenty to thirty fold. The vine and the mulberry flourish, but the country is destitute of wood. The Emperor Alexander I. died here, on the 1st of December, 1825.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL FLORES, PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT OF URUGUAY.

IN our last Number we published some particulars of the recent events of the war of the allied forces of Brazil and the Uruguayans under General Flores against the armies of Paraguay, and in our present Number we engrave a Portrait of the General to whom the successes of the allies may be principally attributed. Brigadier-General Venancio Flores is certainly the most important person in that conflict of which the States of La Plata are at this time the theatre. The conqueror in the battle of Yatay was born in 1809, and is the son of a wealthy landowner. His earlier years were passed amidst the Pampas, in the company of those *gauchos* who, though they are the lowest portion of the community, have shown no little devotion to a leader whom they regard as peculiarly belonging to themselves. The General has never lacked a host of followers from this race, over whom his audacious courage and military skill exercise an immense influence.

By a fortunate chance, the General was associated with General Mitre at the time of the battle of Pavon, which assured the supremacy of Buenos Ayres over the other provinces of the Argentine Confederation. This victory cemented the alliance between the two chiefs and placed them at the head of the Colorado party, of the opinions and intentions of which, our readers who can estimate the difficulty of finding any clue to the labyrinth of South American politics will excuse us from giving any particulars, since they are, from this distance, not easily distinguished from those of the Blanco party or any other of those factions into which the people seem to be divided.

It would appear that the war itself commenced in a dispute as to the honour of the national flags borne by the rival States of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo; the overbearing conditions imposed by the former Government on the Argentine provinces having been the cause of constant dissatisfaction. In order to counteract the influences which are likely to lead to constant insurrection, President Mitre, who seems to be an astute politician, knows that it is necessary to have at Montevideo a friendly Government, or at least one on which he may count for neutrality.

It is certain that the expeditions of Flores against the Government of Montevideo have always been constantly, though not ostensibly, favoured by the President of the Argentine Confederation.



A PLAGUE OF LOCUSTS IN SYRIA.

Strong in this support, Flores has been able to hold the country for two years in the provinces of Uruguay, the chances of war frequently carrying him even to the walls of Montevideo. The President of that State, however (Aguirre), held out with a determination which even the incompetency of his generals failed to shake until an unexpected auxiliary came to assist in the triumph of Flores, in the shape of the Brazilian force sent to support the

Colorado party, the avowed reasons for this interference being that Brazil desired to sustain its representatives in the north of Uruguay. The Uruguayan Government resisted till its cause became hopeless. The bravery of the 700 defenders of Paysandu has already been alluded to, and the taking of this town by the united forces of Flores and Brazil led to the capitulation of Montevideo. The Brazilian intervention has caused the Argentine Govern-

ment great perplexity, since they cannot at present believe in the disinterested motives of a strong State, besides which they remember that their Government was foremost, in 1829, in repelling the attacks of the Brazilians on the Banda Oriental. But it was necessary to make a virtue of necessity, and when the Paraguayan army came to the help of the Blanco party of Montevideo, Mitre followed in the steps of Flores. The violation of the Argentine



VIEWS IN RUSSIA: TAGANROG.

territory by Lopez was a *casus belli*, and he availed himself of it to join the league against Paraguay. Having been nominated provisional President of Uruguay after the dissolution of the Aguirre Government, Flores will certainly be elected when the country is called upon to declare its opinions; and it is possible that he may occupy a still higher position, since the Emperor of Brazil has raised him to princely rank by conferring on him the Grand Cross of Cruziero. There is but a step from Prince to Viceroy, and who knows what may be reserved for the Banda Orientale when the time arrives for establishing a military Government?

THE ALDERSGATE STATION OF THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY

We have already given some account of the scheme of that great metropolitan circle of railways which is now in course of construction at so many different points, and which will ultimately embrace the whole London area by means of extending the present line of the Underground or Metropolitan by way of Pimlico, Westminster, the Thames Embankment, and London Bridge; through Houndsditch, and across Bishopsgate-street to Finsbury, where it will meet the line, already nearly completed, to Smithfield and Barbican.

At Smithfield—where, when the Corporation are fairly awakened by outside pressure, a great dead-meat market is to be built—a central dépôt for goods traffic will be established, with a system of lifts for conveying the merchandise from the substation to the market above; and at Barbican the passenger station represented in our Engraving is very nearly completed.

It must be a wonderful sight to an elderly citizen to stand (say) at about Cow Cross-street and look across the great area which was once Smithfield, in the direction of Charterhouse-square. If our readers have not already peeped through the apertures in the great timber boardings they will be able to discover the change which the whole neighbourhood has undergone by a glance at the Illustration which represents the present condition of the excavations for the underground line and the glass-and-iron roofing of the platform leading up to the new station at the corner of Long-lane, opposite Aldersgate-street.

Not the least marvellous of the transformations effected in the progress of these works is that of turning streets into bridges—a fact which it is difficult to realise until we have walked through a good deal of mud and taken various points of view in order to correct our first belief that we are subject to some optical illusion. Another strange effect of all this upheaving is the sudden disclosure of a hundred old nooks and corners of the existence of which only veritable cockneys had any previous knowledge.

The invasion of the privacy of Charterhouse-square itself may be taken as a very good example of the unscrupulous nature of



GENERAL FLORES, PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY.

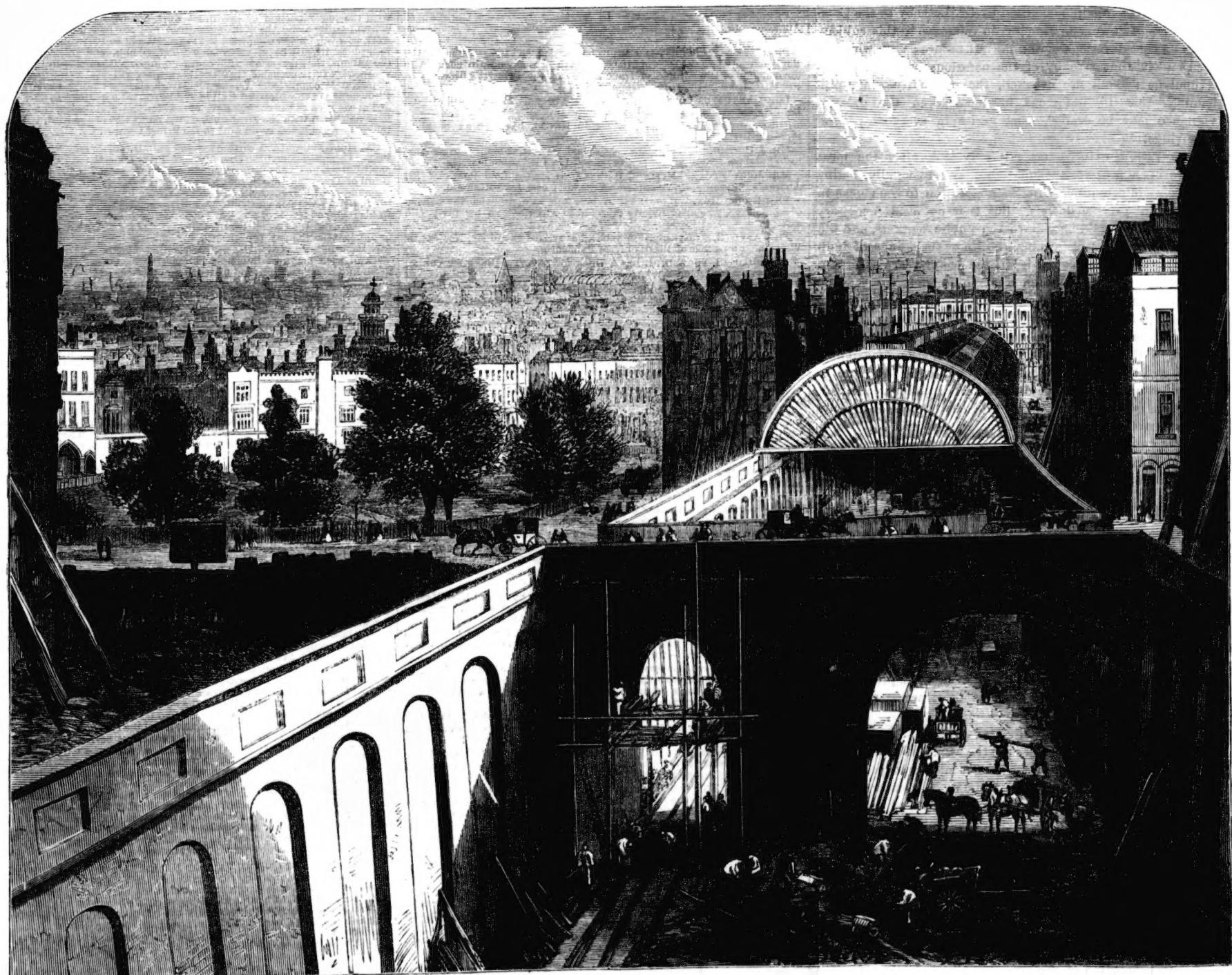
these undertakings, which are exposing, in a mutilated condition, the oldest and most conventional localities, long the delight of chroniclers of antiquities and amiable archeologists, to the vulgar gaze of ordinary passers; their almost monastic seclusion being thus invaded by the bustle and turmoil of everyday life.

Apart from Smithfield itself, there are several remarkable and historical buildings close to the works which have opened up this entire quarter of the metropolis; but some of them, such as the

house in Barbican once occupied by John Milton had no external evidence of their real interest. Of course, the ancient gate of the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem, and the old gatetower made famous in later times by being the residence of Cave and the resort of Johnson, are still preserved. Just as the founder of the Order of St. John was, as Seldon said, a knight half spiritual and half temporal, and so "a kind of otter," so the edifice itself has now a pleasant, undefined, and composite character of half ruin half tavern; but the tavern is strictly archaeological and literary in its tastes.

Unless it be from its connection with the celebrated hospital and school, it would be difficult at the first glance to see anything particularly venerable in Charterhouse-square; and yet, perhaps from the associations alluded to, it always impresses one with the sense of its being an ancient monastic precinct, as, indeed, many of the old nooks and corners hereabout are. But in Howell's "Londinopolis," published in 1657, we read, "A little without the barres of West Smithfield is Charterhouse-lane; but in the large yard before there are many handsome palaces, as Rutland House, and one where the Venetian Ambassadors were used to lodge: which yard hath lately been conveniently railed, and made more neat and comely." We may therefore be glad that, although this yard or square has been rudely broken into and jostled by one of the bridge-like streets beneath which the underground trains will soon shriek and rattle, it has been spared from utter destruction, even though not only the old "barres," or barriers which divided the City liberties from the county, but Smithfield itself, has disappeared amidst hoardings and tunnels and "improvements," which make every footstep a fresh danger. The activity with which operations for completing the Metropolitan lines have been begun in so many places may bear evidence of the desire of the company to push forward their work; but it would have been well if somebody in authority (has anybody authority over railway boards?) had counted the terrible cost to the public of the subsequent delay and danger of blocking up thoroughfares and making footways impassable. At present the whole area of this part of London is a scene of hideous confusion, and the London public are kept waiting, while corporations and boards shift the blame upon each other.

Travellers by omnibus get acquainted with strange routes now, and find themselves every now and then turning out of some leading thoroughfare to take a short trip in sundry back slums, which generally seem to lead nowhere, and then turn round and come back again. Pending the perfection of the present system, strong complaints are heard respecting the bad smells which assute the passengers on different lines. The Metropolitan Railway has a bad pre-eminence in this respect, and it would probably have been more convenient to the general comfort if the directors had been satisfied to occupy less space, even though they might not have been able to complete their operations in less time.



THE NEW ALDERSGATE-STREET STATION OF THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1865.

DISEASED MEAT IN THE LONDON MARKETS.

THE inhabitants of the metropolis are not only being robbed wholesale in the price charged to them for butchers' meat, but they are in danger of being poisoned by unwholesome carrion as well. Certain purveyors for the London markets are not content with overcharging their customers; they make no scruple of attempting to murder them likewise. Immense quantities of the flesh of animals which have died from the cattle plague, or been slaughtered while suffering from it—all of which is therefore unfit for food—are every week condemned by the inspectors. The seizures of such rubbish are measured by tons; but, startling as is the extent of the detections, it is still more appalling to think that probably quite as much unsound meat escapes condemnation, and is consumed, as the inspectors succeed in securing. The report submitted by Dr. Letheby to the Commissioners of Sewers on Monday, in reference to this subject, suggests considerations of the gravest nature; and, while we are thankful that so many of the nefarious practices of unscrupulous persons are detected, the possibility—nay, probability—that in numerous instances even the greatest vigilance may be evaded, must excite in everyone painful misgivings.

As a rule, the inspectors can only look after the meat sent to open market, though they may occasionally, acting on special information, turn their attention to the stocks in the shops of private dealers. But it is not at all necessary that all meat should be sent to the public markets, and the inspectors may not always have notice of the doings of individual butchers. Since parties in the country are unscrupulous enough to send diseased meat to London for sale, no doubt there are persons in London sufficiently unscrupulous to receive it and sell it. There is nothing to prevent a rogue in London from receiving supplies of unwholesome carrion from a rogue in the country, without the intervention of a public market and the supervision of the public inspectors, and so disseminating the seeds of disease to an incalculable extent. Inspectors are not omniscient, and roguery is fertile in devices. We know not to what extent we are imposed upon. What is found out we may compute, but cannot even guess at what escapes detection. In these circumstances, and considering that it is the poorest of the community who are most likely to have this vile stuff palmed upon them, it becomes the duty of the public to take more stringent measures to prevent this fraud from being perpetrated. Additional inspectors should be appointed, and powers conferred upon them entitling them to go into every butcher's and provision-dealer's premises at all times, and seize upon and condemn everything unwholesome which they may chance to discover. Swingeing fines should also be imposed upon detected defaulters, in addition to personal punishment by imprisonment; and by this means a moiety, at least, of the expense incurred for the extra inspection would be recouped. At all events, the preservation of the public health is worth any amount of necessary outlay.

THE PERILS OF THE STREETS.

NUMEROUS and appalling as are the accidents which occur on railways, our iron highways are not nearly so perilous to life and limb as are the streets of London. A greater number of persons are killed and maimed on the streets of the metropolis alone in the course of a year than suffer from railway accidents in the whole of the three kingdoms. This, at first sight may seem almost incredible; but it is true, as the returns of the Registrar-General prove. That officer takes no note of the wounded; he concerns himself only with the killed; but his figures are sufficiently conclusive on the point. A certain number of killed may be fairly taken to represent, as regards both railway and street accidents, a relative proportion of wounded; and probably in each case the numbers are about equal. And as a larger number of persons are killed in London than on railways over the whole

kingdom, and of course a larger number wounded, it follows that London is a more dangerous place to travel in than all the rest of Great Britain and Ireland. Yet there is no absolute reason why this should be. The whole mischief appears to arise from two causes—the narrow and overcrowded state of our thoroughfares and the recklessness with which drivers of vehicles traverse them.

Both these evils are capable of remedy—the one immediately, the other ultimately. Ignorant and reckless waggon, cab, omnibus, and carriage drivers can at once be more severely punished, and therefore restrained from acting so as to endanger the safety of the public. Jehus of all kinds must be made to understand that the streets have been formed and are maintained as much for the accommodation of pedestrians as of vehicles—facts which they at present entirely ignore; and that they (the Jehus) are bound to be as careful of the persons of foot-passengers as foot-passengers are bound to keep out of the way of the Jehus. Hard swearing often carries a culprit safely through an offence of this kind; but palpable hard swearing should only be accepted for what it is worth, and not be allowed, as it frequently is, to outweigh reasonable inference from established facts. A more severe application of the existing law as to reckless driving would go far to remove one source of danger to locomotion in the streets of London; and earnest and vigorous attention to the widening of the metropolitan thoroughfares, the regulation of the traffic upon them, and the erection, where necessary and practicable, of footway bridges across the streets, would effectually remedy the other source of the danger to which all sojourners in London are liable. The presentment made by the grand jury at the Central Criminal Court last week was wise so far as it goes. But it does not go far enough. It pointed out one of the dangers only—the one, to be sure, which was more immediately under the notice of the jury; but both require attention, and we shall never have safety till both are attended to. We have adverted to this matter before; but it is the duty of all to continue to press the subject upon the notice of the authorities, and we shall therefore make no apology for returning to it as often as opportunity is afforded for doing so with effect.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN intends, should the state of her health at the time admit of her making the effort, to open Parliament in person. A few modifications will be made in the old ceremonial.

HER MAJESTY, with the younger branches of the Royal family, came into town on Tuesday. Her stay was short, as she returned to Windsor in time for luncheon. In the evening the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia attended at Exeter Hall.

PRINCESS HELENA is about to be betrothed to Prince Christian of Augustenburg, brother of the claimant of the sovereignty of Schleswig-Holstein.

PRINCESS ANNA MURAT is about to be married, and to her trousseau the Emperor contributes 400,000f. (£16,000) worth of diamonds, in addition to the donation of two millions of francs. One of the Princess's dresses will cost 80,000f.

LOD AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, at present Minister at Munich, will succeed Lord Napier as Ambassador at Berlin.

SIR CHARLES WYKE, late Minister in Mexico, has been appointed to represent Great Britain at the Court of Hanover.

M. J. C. STRONGE, the Dublin police magistrate, is, according to rumour, to be knighted for the service he has rendered in the Fenian matter.

M. JOHN STUART MILL, M.P., has been elected Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University, by a considerable majority over Lord Kinnaird.

THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM HUTT has, it is said, declined the honour of a baronetcy, which her Majesty proposed to confer on him for his public services.

THE ALFRETE, a fifty-three-ton yacht, has arrived at Sydney, New South Wales, after a passage of 108 days from Falmouth.

A PARISH IN YORKSHIRE has a Duck for rector, a Drake for curate, and a Swan for schoolmaster.

THE DECORATION of the Victoria cross has been conferred upon Captain Hugh Shaw, of the 18th Regiment, for an act of bravery performed in a skirmish with the natives in New Zealand.

LOD PORTARLINGTON, who correctly predicted the fine weather of the past summer, warns the farmers and others to prepare for a severe winter, of which, he says, there are strong indications.

THE DART, of Jersey, laden with oranges, has been picked up at sea, dismasted, and abandoned by her crew.

SEVERAL SWALLOWS have been seen flying about in the park of the Earl of S. Germans for some days past.

THE "WHAT CHEER HOUSE" an hotel at San Francisco, offers its guests the use of a well-chosen library of 5000 volumes.

THE GOVERNMENT OF SWEDEN seems to anticipate some disturbances in Stockholm, as a body of 4000 troops has been sent to that city to preserve order.

A CONSCRIPT being told that it was sweet to die for his country, tried to excuse himself on the ground that he never did like sweet things.

THE SITE OF THE SPREAD EAGLE INN, in Gracechurch-street, London, has just been sold at the rate of £285,000 per acre.

FIVE NUNS have escaped from the convent of the Good Shepherd, at Home; one of them broke her leg in getting over a wall.

THE VENERABLE CHAPEL OF THE SAVOY, destroyed by fire July 7, 1864, and rebuilt at the sole cost of her Majesty the Queen (as Duchess of Lancaster), was solemnly reopened, on Sunday last, with full service and a sermon by Dean Stanley.

DR. LEONARD SCHMITZ, of Edinburgh, has been appointed Head Master of the International College, shortly to be opened in London, in pursuance of a scheme proposed during the Great Exhibition of 1862.

A MISSOURI PAPER announced, a short time since, that the "wife crop in Gasconade county yielded 15,000 gals." The next week the editor came out with an "erratum"—for wife read wine.

ROME is now more unapproachable than ever from the South of Italy, as the Pontifical authorities require a residence of fifteen days in an uninfected place before permitting a person to enter their States; and a lazaretto has been established in Otranto.

MR. W. F. WINDHAM, formerly of Fellibrig Hall, and who, in 1861, had an income of £5000 or £6000 a year from landed property, is now driving a coach between Norwich and Cromer, at a salary of 20s. per week!

A PARROT recently escaped from a house at Clifton, Bristol, and, being pursued, took refuge in a neighbouring tree. In a short time a crowd had assembled, whereupon Polly said, "Let us pray."

SIR SYDNEY COLPOYS DACRES, the Commander of the Channel Fleet, has been promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral, consequent on the death of Sir Horatio Austin. Captain Fisher has been promoted to flag rank.

ADELINA PATTI recently sent the Empress of the French a little album containing twenty-four cartes de Patti in four and twenty different characters. The Empress accepted the present, and sent Patti a diamond.

THE CHOLERA IS DECLINING AT NAPLES. On the 23rd ult. there were only eighty cases and forty-eight deaths, and in the neighbouring communes twenty-four cases and ten deaths.

A SPECIMEN OF VIRGIN GOLD has been discovered in a tin stream in Cornwall. It measures nearly 3 in. in length and 2½ in. in diameter, and weighs rather more than 2 oz.

NEGOTIATIONS are being carried on between England, France, and Russia for taking collective steps with Austria and Prussia for the restoration of Northern Schleswig to Denmark.

ON BOARD THE ARMADALE, lying in the Huskisson Dock, Liverpool, on Saturday last, a shipkeeper was found dead; on Sunday another keeper, who had been appointed in his place, was removed to the hospital in a dying condition; and on Monday another man was found dead on board.

TWO BATTALIONS OF CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS have been ordered to be ready for frontier duty against the Fenians. The 60th Regiment has been ordered from Montreal to Western Canada.

MR. MORIER, who has returned to Vienna with fresh instructions for carrying on the negotiations for the conclusion of a treaty of commerce between Austria and England, is empowered to make the necessary concessions, and the conclusion of the treaty may therefore shortly be expected.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE PERSIAN MINISTRY, having given offence to the diplomatic body, the Ambassadors demanded his dismissal. In case of noncompliance with this demand, it was probable that the representatives of England, France, and Turkey would strike their flags.

THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY, at its opening, last week, was offered, on the part of the executors of the late Mr. W. Smith O'Brien, in accordance with his will, a gold cup, value £300, with a large collection of manuscripts and some printed books. The academy unanimously declined to accept the cup, for the sole reason "that they had not a place of sufficient safety to put it into!"

THE LORD CHANCELLOR has decided that at auctions, without the stipulations are previously named, the vendor is not entitled to employ anyone to bid for him; and if he does so employ anyone, the Court of Chancery will not enforce the sale against a purchaser who bid in ignorance of the fictitious nature of the other bidders.

GARIBALDI, who is now at Caprera, has not accepted the post of deputy offered him by the First College at Naples. He has written to the electors to say that circumstances would not permit him to attend the Parliamentary sittings regularly, and he therefore requests them to name in his place some man belonging to the party of action.

HERR DEAK has been elected to the Hungarian Diet for the inner town of Pesth. He expressed his firm belief that the Diet would be able fully to deal with the most urgent questions of the day; but at the same time he cautioned the people not to indulge in too sanguine hopes.

EARL CLARENDON, when Viceroy of Ireland, in 1848, signed criminal documents against Charles Gavan Duffy. On his assumption of the Foreign Office Department, under Earl Russell, the first document signed by his Lordship was a request to our consular agents abroad to give all the facilities in their power to "The Hon. Charles Gavan Duffy, member of the Australian Government," at present on a visit to Rome, and other places on the continent of Europe."

A MEETING was held in Manchester, on Monday, to protest against the severity exercised by Governor Eyre and his colleagues in Jamaica. Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P., and Mr. Jacob Bright were among the speakers, and a memorial to the Government praying for a full inquiry was adopted.

BRIGANDAGE makes great progress in Greece. A few days ago the dillinger between Thebes and Chalcis was stopped, and two of the passengers were carried off, for whose ransom £2000 is demanded. Greek brigands delight in speaking of *liris sterinae*. A party of seventeen brigands marched through Vostitsa in open day without molestation, though Lingos, their leader, was recognised by several of the inhabitants.

A PROSPECTUS has been issued of the National Cattle and Meat Company, with a capital of £1,000,000, in shares of £5, to establish a comprehensive central system for the supply of meat. It is proposed to purchase live stock from the feeders, and to receive it in properly constructed buildings, whence, after due examination, it can be passed to another department for slaughter, the meat being ultimately forwarded to agents for sale throughout the various metropolitan and suburban districts.

BETROTHAL OF PRINCESS HELENA.—The intended betrothal of Princess Helena to Prince Christian of Augustenburg, a brother of the unfortunate Duke whose claims to the duchies of Schleswig-Holstein have made his name so prominent of late years, is announced. It is understood that the marriage will be one of affection, and that, as the Prince has neither country nor subjects to claim his attention, the Royal couple will permanently reside in England. The Queen is naturally anxious to have some of her children always near her; and this new alliance will not be less acceptable to the English people because Prince Christian is a Prince without a principality.

THE ALBERT MEMORIAL IN HYDE PARK.—The Albert Memorial, which is in course of construction on the north side of the Kensington-road and opposite to the Horticultural Gardens, has at length made some sign of progress. A number of columns of red granite, very fine in colour, and a quantity of other pieces sufficient to form the base of the temple or niche on which the statue of the Prince Consort will be placed, have been forwarded from Scotland. The whole of the brickwork and masonry connected with the lower portion of this great work has been completed, and any person passing along the Kensington-road may see how well advanced the work now is. When completed the memorial will be 160 ft. in height, and, formed as it will be of coloured marbles, gilding, and other chromatic decorations, the great work will occupy an important position in the neighbourhood. It is probable that twelve months will yet elapse before the memorial is completed. Arrangements are also now being made for the construction of the proposed Hall of Science on the opposite side of the road and at the back of the conservatory of the Horticultural Society, and which, in combination with the great work on the north side of the road, will form the complete national monument to the Prince Consort.

CATTLE RETURNS.—A correspondence on this subject between the Cattle Plague Commission and the Committee of Privy Council for Trade has been published. The Cattle Plague Commission represent to the President of the Board of Trade the importance of obtaining correct information respecting the number of horned cattle and sheep existing in the country, as such returns, if they were in existence, would be valuable on the present occasion. In his reply, on behalf of the Board of Trade, Sir J. Emerson Tennent says:—"The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade are most desirous to promote the inquiry proposed by her Majesty's commissioners, and will take immediate steps to invite the co-operation of English agriculturists in a work of such manifest interest and importance. Orders will forthwith be given for the preparation and distribution of schedules for ascertaining the number of each kind of live stock in Great Britain. The inquiry will be extended to Scotland, in order to obtain the information for the three divisions of the United Kingdom at one time. The number of live stock belonging to individual persons will not be divulged. Aggregate returns of stock will be prepared for specified districts, and such results only will be printed and published by the Board of Trade."

THE NEW DOCKS AT MILLWALL.—From Blackwall Reach to Limehouse Reach there is a considerable curve in the course of the River Thames. Within the limits having, so to speak, the straight line of the Blackwall Railway for their base, and the tortuous contour of the river's bank for the rest of their somewhat elliptical outline, is contained the Isle of Dogs. Here it is proposed to construct new and extensive docks on the banks of the Thames. The works are undertaken by the Millwall Freehold Land and Docks Company, and have already made some progress. The company has in its possession 198 acres of land, fifty-seven of which are being excavated for the reception of water—viz., an area of fifty acres for docks, and areas of between three and four acres each respectively for locks and basins, thus leaving about 140 available for wharfage. The ground allotted to is bounded on the north by the West India Docks and Messrs. Wright's rope-factory, on the south by the Millwall Ironworks, on the east by Cubitt's Town and Messrs. Dudgeon's ship-building yard, and on the west by that part of the Thames which is near the Phoenix Ironworks. The proprietors of this land were the Earls of Strathmore and Stafford, the Countess of Glengall, and the Ironmongers' Company. Right across this property, from Blackwall to Limehouse, with locks 80 ft. wide—admitting of ingress or egress to or from both these points—the docks in question are being made. The walls in process of construction are to be 11 ft. thick and 36 ft. high, and composed of brickwork and concrete. The depth of water in the docks will be 28 ft., and they will be capable of receiving vessels drawing 23 ft. of water. On these works 1000 men, whose pay in the aggregate is about £1000 per week, are employed. There are also various steam appliances for economising labour; among the rest one 75-horse power engine, with a 36-inch double-lift pump, making fourteen strokes a minute, and raising two tons of water a height of 53 ft. each stroke from out of the excavations. This water is delivered through high-level shoots into the Thames. There are also at work two 20 and two 15 horse-power pumping-engines, besides four lifting-engines for raising the stuff excavated. This saves a large amount of manual labour. Tramways ramify all over the works, and on these and in ordinary carts there are between sixty and seventy horses used. Thirty-seven of them are hired (the rest belong to the company), and the cost of a man and horse is 10s. per day. A million and a quarter cubic feet are to be dug out and removed. Contrary to previous expectation, a rather unusual diversity was found in the material excavated. There are bona fide peat, which is used as fuel on the works; first-rate clay, which is converted into bricks close by; gravel, well suited for concrete; and the finest sand. The engineers are Messrs. Fowler and Wilson, of Westminster; the contractors are Messrs. Kelk and Aird, having for their managers Mr. Hall and his assistant, Mr. Coleson; and, owing to the decrease of water frontage caused by the Thames embankment and other metropolitan improvements, the proprietors are sanguine that sites for wharves, manufactorys, ship-yards, and graving-docks will, before long, be eagerly sought after on the Isle of Dogs.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE VALE OF NEATH RAILWAY.—At Swansea, on Wednesday morning, an accident occurred on the Vale of Neath Railway of a somewhat remarkable character, by which the lives of two persons have been sacrificed. Within a short distance of the terminus of the railway at Swansea a telescope bridge spans the North Dock for the running of trains on the above line, and also allowing an opening in the bridge for the ingress and egress of the shipping. On Wednesday morning, about six o'clock, this bridge was, from some cause yet unexplained, left open, and a train of twenty-three coal-trucks, engine, and tender, were precipitated into the float, burying in the ruins the driver and stoker, who, when our account left, were buried in the float under the broken carriages. The guard of the train saw the threatened danger and applied the breaks; but, finding that the accident was inevitable, he jumped off and saved his life. The bridge was recently built by the firm of Sir William Armstrong.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

EARL RUSSELL has nearly completed his Government. Mr. Chichester Fortescue is Secretary for Ireland; Mr. W. E. Forster Under-Secretary for the Colonies; and Mr. Goschen Vice-President of the Board of Trade. The Premier still wants a Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; but, seeing that this officer has few or no duties except to attend the Cabinet meetings, the want is not urgent. There is the junior lordship of the Admiralty, too, to be filled up; but that is not an important post: it is neither the fly-wheel nor the axle of the department. The Junior Civil Lord may make himself useful if he be so minded and has the ability; but he is not a necessity. I remember a Junior Civil Lord who when he entered upon his office asked Lord Palmerston what he was to do. To whom his Lordship promptly replied, "Vote when you are wanted, take your salary, and hold your tongue." And those who know the gentleman will be quite sure that the advice was strictly followed. This place, then, can wait till Parliament shall assemble. It is but just, though, to say that the three last Junior Civil Lords worked hard, and did the State good service. The truth seems to be this—put an intelligent, competent man into this office, and he may do good service; put a lazy man there, and he will do nothing; put a meddling, incompetent man in the place, and he will do mischief. If there be any duty proper to the office, it is the exercising some superintendence over the accounts. Now, just fancy a young aristocratic sprig, with a fatal incapacity to be still, and an equally fatal incapacity to do what he thinks it his duty to do, buzzing round the Accountant-General of the Navy, superintending, as he calls it, said Accountant-General's accounts and suggesting improvements and reforms. See the aforesaid sprig, knowing no more the while about the mystery of arithmetic and book-keeping than is sufficient to check his bill for cigars! Since a certain notable young gentlemen undertook to teach his grandmother, &c., there has been nothing so ridiculous under the sun as the appointment of such a man to such a place. But it has been done—not once or twice in our fair island's story—and may be done again; and this being so, and as the chances are entirely against the appointment of thoroughly qualified men—seeing that said thoroughly qualified men are very uncommon—if this office should not be filled up at all, the State would not suffer much loss; gain, perhaps, rather than loss, under the circumstances would be the result of such a decision. But it will be filled up, nevertheless; for when did any Government, Whig or Tory, voluntarily resign a sure vote and a piece of patronage worth a thousand a year?

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cessor was. Moreover, Mr. Cardwell, who is at the head of the Colonial Office, is reputed to be, though somewhat cold, a just and humane man; and, besides this, Mr. William Edward Forster is there; and, though he is only second in office, and can originate no proceedings, he can hardly have taken the place of Under-Secretary without having stipulated as a condition precedent that the strictest inquiries shall be made into this Jamaica revolt question, and the fullest justice done. Mr. Forster, too, to be filled up; but that is not an important post: it is neither the fly-wheel nor the axle of the department. The Junior Civil Lord may make himself useful if he be so minded and has the ability; but he is not a necessity. I remember a Junior Civil Lord who when he entered upon his office asked Lord Palmerston what he was to do. To whom his Lordship promptly replied, "Vote when you are wanted, take your salary, and hold your tongue." And those who know the gentleman will be quite sure that the advice was strictly followed. This place, then, can wait till Parliament shall assemble. It is but just, though, to say that the three last Junior Civil Lords worked hard, and did the State good service. The truth seems to be this—put an intelligent, competent man into this office, and he may do good service; put a lazy man there, and he will do nothing; put a meddling, incompetent man in the place, and he will do mischief. If there be any duty proper to the office, it is the exercising some superintendence over the accounts. Now, just fancy a young aristocratic sprig, with a fatal incapacity to be still, and an equally fatal incapacity to do what he thinks it his duty to do, buzzing round the Accountant-General of the Navy, superintending, as he calls it, said Accountant-General's accounts and suggesting improvements and reforms. See the aforesaid sprig, knowing no more the while about the mystery of arithmetic and book-keeping than is sufficient to check his bill for cigars! Since a certain notable young gentlemen undertook to teach his grandmother, &c., there has been nothing so ridiculous under the sun as the appointment of such a man to such a place. But it has been done—not once or twice in our fair island's story—and may be done again; and this being so, and as the chances are entirely against the appointment of thoroughly qualified men—seeing that said thoroughly qualified men are very uncommon—if this office should not be filled up at all, the State would not suffer much loss; gain, perhaps, rather than loss, under the circumstances would be the result of such a decision. But it will be filled up, nevertheless; for when did any Government, Whig or Tory, voluntarily resign a sure vote and a piece of patronage worth a thousand a year?

I have given an unusual amount of space to this new magazine, because *The Argosy* is a wonder of excellence and cheapness, and such enterprise as that of its proprietors ought to be handsomely acknowledged. You have here about one hundred pages of good literature—some of it the very best; lightness and pleasantness without cockneyism of style; and, above all, just that pure and elevated tone which is so difficult to hit without what is termed "tall writing." I think nobody will look on this first venture without wishing *The Argosy* a fair voyage. By-the-by, there is one more criticism. It is an oversight in Miss Ingleton to end four lines running with the same vowel sound, as she has done in verse 5, on page 21.

Last year was republished, from the *Cornhill*, a very remarkable novel called "*Margaret Denzil's History*." Some people quarrelled, on the score of "improbability," with a female doctor in the story—a woman who dressed like a man, and passed as Dr. Calamy. This feature in the plot did not trouble me, because I happened to know of a case in which a young man finished his education at a young ladies' boarding-school undetected. But if it had troubled me, my scruples would have been removed by the following paragraph which I have cut from a magazine, abbreviating it here and there:

The *Liverpool Post* relates the story as follows:—"Our officers quartered at the Cape between fifteen and twenty years ago may remember a certain Dr. Barry, attached to the medical staff there. He was clever and agreeable, save for the drawback of a most quarrelsome temper. He was excessively plain, of feeble proportions, and laboured under the imperfection of a ludicrously squeaking voice. About 1840 he became promoted to be medical inspector, and was transferred to Malta. He proceeded from Malta to Corfu, where he was quartered for many years, still conspicuous for the same peculiarities. When our Government ceded the Ionian Islands to Greece, and our troops, of course, quitted the territory, Dr. Barry elected to leave the Army, and take up his residence for the rest of his days at Corfu. He there died a short time ago, and upon his death was discovered to be a woman! By investigation, not only was the discovery placed beyond a doubt, but it was equally beyond doubt brought to light that the individual in question had, at some time or another, been a mother!"

Those who remember Dr. Calamy, in "*Margaret Denzil*," will perceive that this Dr. Barry might actually have sat for her portrait. Lastly, even if this particular story is not true, I have not a doubt that another quite as good might easily be found and satisfactorily proved; nor have I a doubt that women have comparatively often assumed the disguise in question when they have had a purpose to work out.

THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

THE little farce-comedy of "*Who Killed Cock Robin?*" which has been so successful at the *HAYMARKET*, is an adaptation of a *Palais Royal* piece called "*Le Meurtrier de Théodore*." Its plot, incidents, and situations are all highly improbable and highly amusing—indeed, they are so light and farcical that to describe would be to spoil them. The very sayings and doings which on the stage—with the voices, gestures, and vivacity of the actors, and the motion of the scene, the opening and shutting of windows, the locking and unlocking of doors, &c.—are so full of force, fun, and point, told in quiet type fall tame, flat, and insipid. Let it suffice that in "*Who Killed Cock Robin?*" a young lady marries a man whom she supposes to be the murderer of her affianced husband for the sake of vengeance; and that a number of incidents, as diverting as they are impossible, are built upon this remarkable notion. I am so tired of praising Mr. Charles Mathews—so weary of admiring his thorough naturalness, his quiet humour, and apparent unconsciousness of the jokes he utters and the fun of the imbroglio by which he is surrounded—that I shall jump over him, if Mrs. Charles Mathews will excuse the liberty, to compliment her upon the irritability, naïveté, and "jollity" of her performance of *Satanella*, the good-hearted, ill-tempered heroine of the piece. Mr. Chippendale plays excellently as a retired muffin-maker, and a similar compliment must be paid to Mrs. E. Fitzwilliams for her personation of an anything but retiring parlour-maid. Mr. Tom Taylor's capital comedy of "*The Overland Route*" has been revived with great success, with the original cast, with but one exception—Miss Snowdon now plays Mrs. Lovibond, the part originally performed by Mrs. Wilkins, in a manner that leaves us nothing to regret.

The new comic drama entitled "*Galway go-Bragh; or, Love, Fun, and Fighting*," produced, on Saturday last, at DRURY LANE THEATRE, consists of a selection of chapters from Mr. Lever's novel "*Charley O'Malley*" arranged dramatically. Mr. Falconer, as Mickey Free, had perhaps a little too much to do, but this happens only too frequently to managers who act, especially when they write their own pieces. Surely a company of comedians at Drury Lane ought to know better than to pronounce the name "*Inez*" as if written *Eye-nez*. And the author must have been wrong in instructing a foreign damsel to address her lover as "*mia cara*." However, the audience was good-humoured, and many laudatory notices of the drama have appeared in the journals, so I will not yield to a somewhat strong temptation to unfriendly criticism.

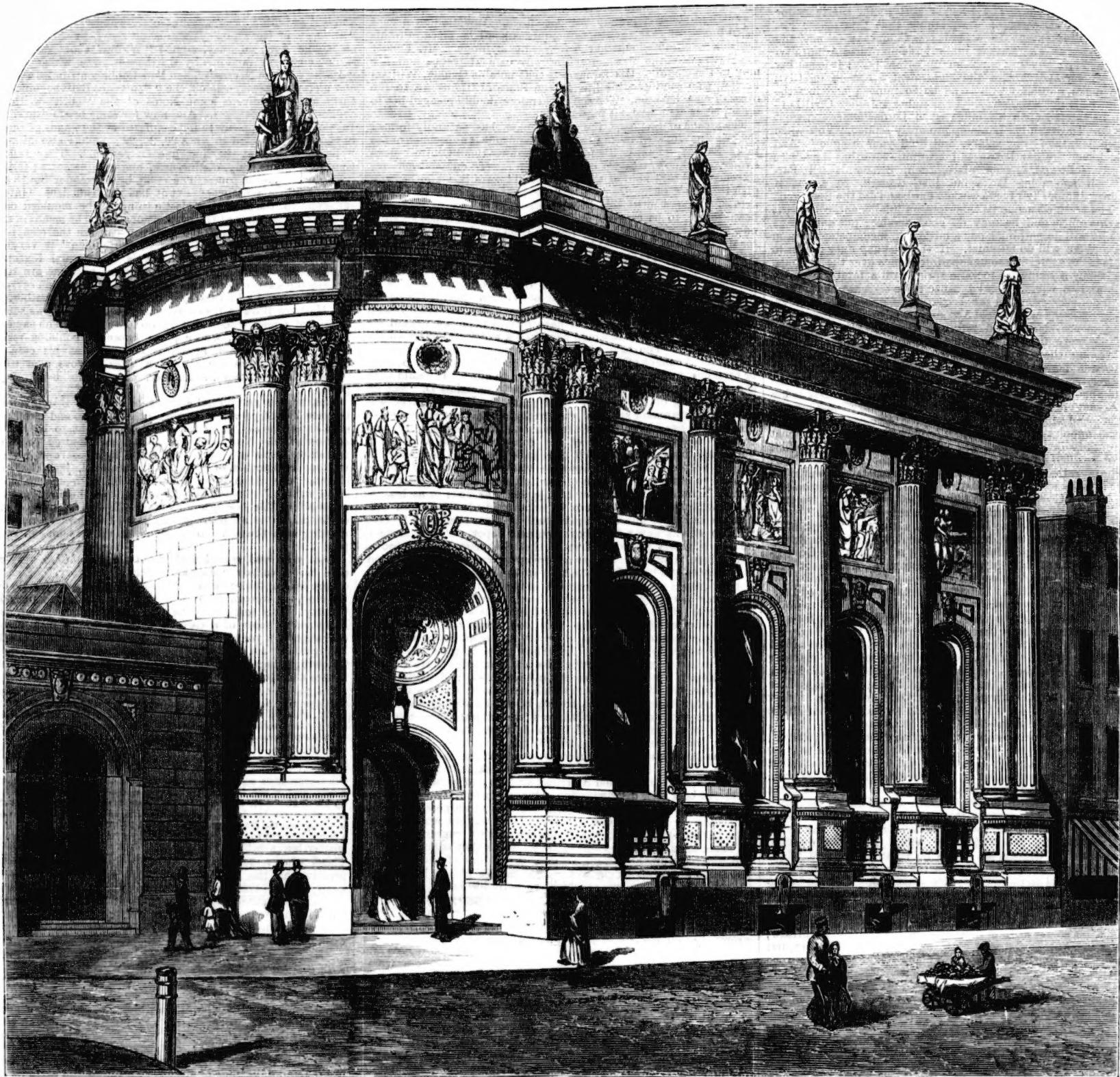
M. ROGEARD, the author of the "*Propose de Labienus*," has been expelled from Luxembourg, and intends coming to England.

DESTRUCTION OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIP BULLDOG.—The subjoined particulars connected with the destruction of H.M.S. Bulldog have been received:—On the 22nd of October the Jamaica packet was fired by the Haytian rebel steamer *Valorouge*, off Acul. The British steamer *Bulldog*, being near by, approached her and inquired the cause, when it was explained by the captain of the Jamaica packet. The *Bulldog* said that unless the *Valorouge* would cease firing into the Jamaica packet she would be sunk. She desisted, and went in the Cape. Sainave, on learning of the incident, ordered that all who had taken refuge in the British Consulate should be taken away by force. The next day the *Bulldog* demanded satisfaction, and, it being refused, the Captain began to shell Fort Cirolet, and also sank the *Valorouge* and an armed schooner, the powder-magazine of the rebels was blown up, and fire was set to the town through the briar fire kept up by the *Bulldog* from 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. The *Bulldog*, in manoeuvring, got on a reef, and, as she could not be got off, she was fired by her commander rather than see her fall into possession of the rebels. President Geffrard, on hearing this, placed the steamer *Twenty-second* of December at the disposal of the Captain of the *Bulldog*. The crew and officers of that steamer were conveyed on board the *Twenty-second* of December. The loss sustained by the rebels is very heavy; that of the English amounts to two or three killed and about ten wounded.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

THE MAGAZINES.

"Dearly beloved Roger!"—for there is only one magazine, *The Argosy*, come in yet—dearly beloved Roger, then, this is really a most extraordinary sixpennyworth of reading. The woodcut opposite page forty-eight is good; and, if the horse (in the frontispiece) on which Miss Peyton sits is a foot and a half too long in the body, we must remember this is a *nautical* magazine, and sailors know little of horseflesh. Now for the contents. Mr. Charles Reade—the only living novelist who knows how to tell a love-story with manly zest and womanly tenderness, and childlike simplicity—begins a tale, "*Griffith Gaunt*," in a manner which will leave readers with an appetite for the next number. M. Arminius Vambery, the



THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, CORNER OF THREADNEEDLE-STREET AND BISHOPSGATE-STREET.—(J. GIBSON, ARCHITECT.)

THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.

ONE after another the old London landmarks are being removed, and great piles of buildings are reared on spots the picturesque meanness of which had, at all events, an historical interest. Only the other day the site on which the Spread Eagle, in Gracechurch-street, formerly stood was sold for some fabulous sum to a determined speculator; and all the old nooks and corners of the City are being swept out by the broom of Improvement. Our Engraving represents one of the most striking examples of street architecture which has been substituted for any of the former well-known buildings.

Everybody whose business or pleasure has taken them often through the City must remember the old Flower Pot—the tavern, near the corner of Threadneedle-street, in Bishopsgate-street, whence the coaches and omnibuses were wont to start for short-stage journeys—a regular old-fashioned place, noted for old ale, old cheese, red-faced drivers, brisk conductors, and a landlord who retained the conventional apron of “mine host.”

There was a sort of sacrilege in the idea that the Flower Pot could ever be pulled down, and men spoke of the fact with bated breath. It was like blowing up the Bank of England; and yet we shall probably soon forget exactly where it stood, for from its ashes has risen a structure

which, for boldness of design and completeness of execution, has already challenged the City to abandon that heavy and meaningless style of architecture for which London proper is distinguished.

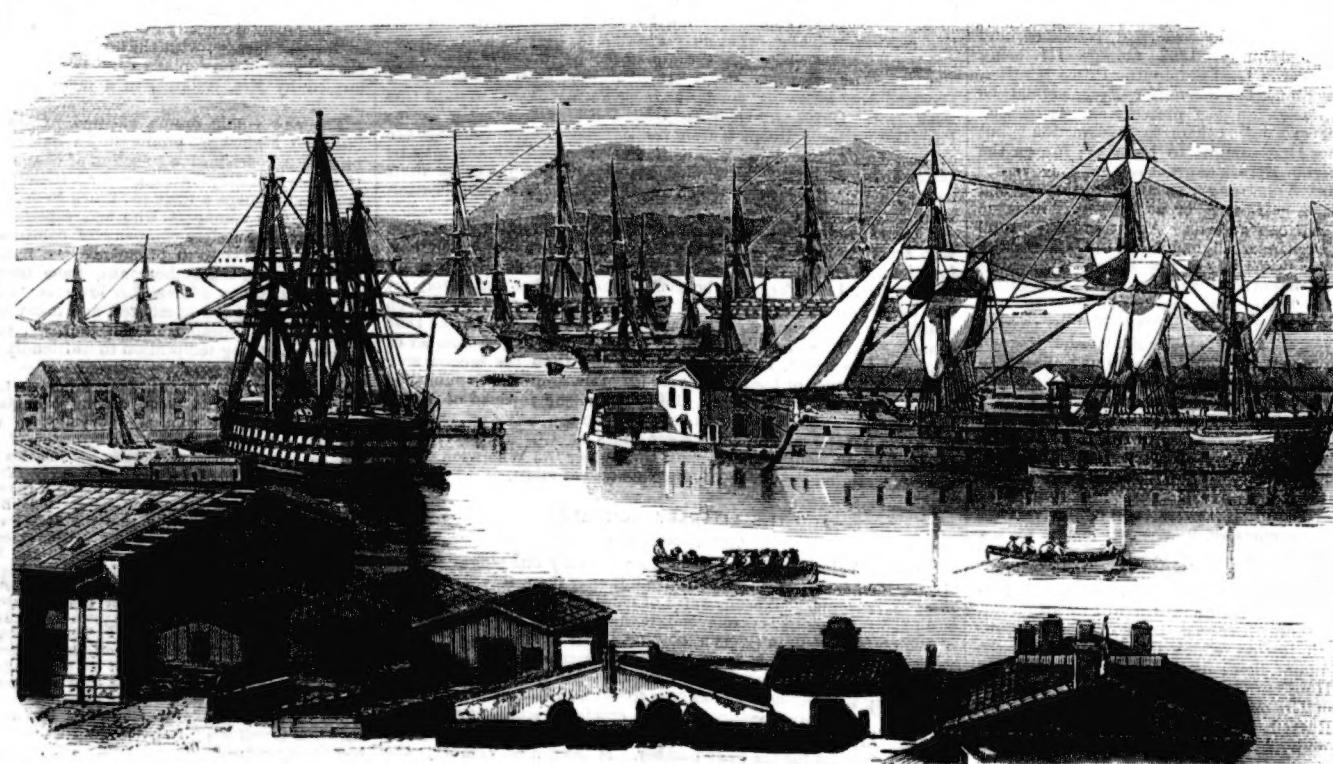
The National Provincial Bank of England commenced its business, if we are rightly informed, in the country only, and has since found its transactions increase with such rapidity that a central establishment in London became absolutely necessary, especially as no existing London joint-stock bank could undertake so immense an agency in connection with its own operations. This will at once explain the size and magnificence of a building which is destined

not to commence the career of a newly-formed scheme, but to receive the business of a prosperous undertaking needing ample accommodation.

The architect of this fine and original work is Mr. John Gibson, F.R.I.B.A., of Great Queen-street, Westminster; and the style which he has adopted has shown that he brought his well-known skill and intelligence to the task.

The entire front is of fine Portland stone, and is divided into two bays, on the curve, on the Threadneedle-street side, and into four straight bays on the Bishopsgate-street side. The bays on the

curve are divided by coupled, double-fluted columns, with carved composite capitals. There are also coupled columns at both ends on the straight side, the bays between them being divided by three-quarter single columns of a similar character. The entrance-way is of unusually large proportions, under which are the arms of the company, very beautifully sculptured in stone. From the level of the pavement to the sills of the windows, which range with the tops of the bases of the columns, the height is 11 ft. The entablature, frieze, and cornice are excellently proportionate, in perfect harmony with the other parts of the building, and are 8 ft. in height. The cornice is denticated and enriched with modillions. Above the cornice is a blocking of proportionate depth. Each column is surmounted by



THE MILITARY PORT, TOULON.



THE PRINCE OF WALES AND PARTY SHOOTING ON MELFORD HALL ESTATE.—SEE PAGE 338.



SCENE FROM THE NEW COMEDY, "SOCIETY," AT THE PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE: THE OWL'S ROOST.

emblematical figures, 8 ft. in height, the coupled columns being crowned by groups, and the single columns by single figures. The bays on the straight side have each a semicircular window, 15 ft. 6 in. in height by 6 ft. 10 in. wide, which will be filled with single sheets of solid plate-glass; and under the sills of the windows are handsome blind balustrades. The total height of the building from the pavement to the top of the blocking is 56 ft. 8 in. Under the entablature in each bay is a richly-sculptured panel containing an emblematical group.

The subjects of the sculpture are arts, commerce, science, manufactures, agriculture, and navigation. Commencing at the western end of the building, in Threadneedle-street, there is seen a figure to represent Manchester, supported on one hand by a female figure and a bale of goods, on the other by a negro and a bag of raw cotton. The central and most attractive group represents Britannia in the centre, with St. George on one side and a female figure on the other, emblematical of England. The third group typifies Wales, supported by a harper and a miner. Birmingham, the great town of iron, is shown by a single figure using the hammer and anvil; a tazza follows as the representative of the pottery districts. The southern cinque port of Dover is most appropriately represented by the figure of a man with mortar and shot as the necessary accessories. Last, but not least, of the sculptured figures is a group representing London, in which the chief figures are Father Thames, as the representative of navigation, and a female holding a cornucopia, as the representative of commerce.

By the porch and vestibule, which are finely and elaborately ornamented, the visitor reaches the vast hall which is to form the principal bank-room, and which is about 118 ft. long and 50 ft. wide. The effect as to the extent of the area is not impaired, but the artistic effect is greatly enhanced by the equidistant pedestals near each end, which each bear a group of four monolithic columns of polished Devonshire marble, of 12 ft. 3 in. high between base and capital. These columns are finished by stone Corinthian capitals (with a passion flower in the centre, as the type of faith), formed of Huddleson stone, and enriched with an architrave cornice. These groups of columns divide the room at each end into three equal bays, with semicircular arches. The main portion of this area within the arches is again divided by pairs of columns, with single columns intervening, all of Devonshire marble.

The main light in this large banking-hall is obtained from three equal-sized domical lanterns. The ceiling, highly enriched, is coved; the height from the floor to the bottom of the cove is 21 ft., to the top 28 ft., to the top of the domes 28 ft. An arched recess occupies the space between the columns which divide the room into bays. Under the cornice round the whole room are a series of sculptured panels, indicating the stages in the production of gold coining and banking, and containing trading emblems of the principal towns in which the bank has branches.

TOULON.

In our Number for Oct. 28 we published, along with some views of the great French naval station of Toulon, a general description of the town, harbour, docks, and fortifications. We now give an Engraving of the military port, which is, of course, exclusively devoted to the use of ships belonging to the Imperial navy, and in the buildings connected with which are gathered vast stores both of naval and military munitions of war. As the details previously published will be still fresh in the recollection of our readers, it is unnecessary to repeat the same facts on the present occasion.

SCENE FROM "SOCIETY," AT THE PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.

MR. T. W. ROBERTSON'S new comedy of "Society," which was brought out, on the 11th ult., at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, still continues to attract crowded audiences. The merits and course of action of the piece have already been noticed in these columns; and, in connection with the illustration we now publish from it, we perhaps cannot do better than reprint the following passage from the critique which appeared in the *Times* :—

What is most to be admired in this piece is the fresh genial spirit in which it is written. We can fancy as it progresses that we can see the author pleased with the contrivance of his own plot and chuckling over the jokes as they come spontaneously from his brain. Even his looseness of construction, his frequent change of scene, his deficiency in everything like Gallic finish, and the inartificiality of some of his motives, far from offending, suggest the pleasant notion of a perfect freedom from conventional trammels. Then the personages are well and distinctly drawn and adequately acted. As for the "Owls," big and little, they are all capital fellows capitally represented, from rough Tom Stylus, who can't go to a patrician ball without a dirty meerschaum in his pocket, and the eloquent President, Dr. Olinthus O'Sullivan, to a silent gentleman with snow-white hair and beard, who is said to be a professor of philanthropy.

The scenes in which the "Owls" figure are, indeed, the best in the piece, not only because they are extremely droll, but because they constitute a picture of the rank and file of literature and art, with all their attributes of fun, generosity, and esprit de corps, painted in a kindly spirit.

A report has reached us, which, if true, is only the more absurd on that account, that some thin-skinned gentlemen have objected to these scenes as derogatory to the literary profession. Never was "snobbery" more misplaced.

The "Owls" are emphatically described by Tom Stylus as clever fellows, who are unable to rise in the world, and have nothing whatever to do with the men who are recognised as magnates of the republic of letters. If the world has now learnt for the first time that there are still persons connected with literature and art who prefer grog to Clos Vougeot, and "long clays" to choice Havannahs, the world is in a state of appalling darkness, and a larger field is open to missionary enterprise than was ever anticipated, even at Exeter Hall. Indeed, if Mr. Robertson sins anywhere, it is rather in the Bohemian direction. As in the old days of rustic sentiment, the countryman with a flowered waistcoat was incomparably better than a lord; so, at the end of "Society," we feel deeply impressed with the conviction that a coat strongly seasoned with the fumes of "bird's-eye" and "beet shag" is much more indicative of virtue than the most fragrant perfume vouchered by Mr. Rimmel.

A LIGHTED BOMB was recently discovered under the rouge-et-noir table in the Kursaal, Wiesbaden, fortunately in time to prevent its explosion.

CAPTAIN WIRZ.—Captain Wirz, just before his death, gave a visitor a brief outline of his life. He is a native of Zurich, in Switzerland, and is about forty-two years of age. His father desired him to study for the ministry, but he refused, and, after two years spent in a banking-house, began a roving life, which he has continued ever since. After visiting Italy he came to the United States in 1849, and, wandering restlessly from one State to another, finally brought up in Mississippi. In these wanderings he alternately did service as a factory hand, an interpreter, a physician's assistant, a superintendent of a water-cure establishment, and as an overseer of negroes in the South; and in the last occupation the beginning of the war found him. He enlisted as a private soldier in the Confederate army, was promoted to the rank of sergeant, and ultimately to that of captain; but he does not appear to have seen much active field-service, as the only battle he was in was the Seven Pines, before Richmond, in June, 1862, where he served as an aide-de-camp to General Joseph E. Johnston, and was wounded. Nearly all Wirz's services were prison duties. After McClellan's retreat, when the Federal prisoners were brought to Richmond, there was no one to make a list of them. Wirz offered to do it, and this brought him into notice. Shortly afterwards he was sent to Andersonville. Wirz leaves a wife and daughter.

THE RECENT STORMS.—The storms of the past week have on some parts of the coast been most disastrous, and an alarming loss of life has, unfortunately, resulted therefrom; but, happily, as well as death and despair, there has been heroism to make the scene in many a place memorable by the gallant efforts of the life-boats of the National Life-boat Institution to save shipwrecked crews. We have only space to report a few of the cases which have come under our notice. The Prince Consort life-boat, stationed at Plymouth, saved the crews of three wrecked vessels; the Howth life-boat rescued five men from a lighter, in Dublin Bay; the Thaddeus life-boat saved the crew of nine men from the fishing-smack Splendid, of Grimsby; the Portcawl life-boat brought the brig Argo, of Falmouth, to port; and the Barmouth life-boat assisted to bring the smack Dahlia, of Portmadoc, and her crew of three men into harbour; the Richard Lewis life-boat, stationed at Penzance, saved five men from the brigantine Tobacco, of Hamburg; the Tenby life-boat saved one person from the smack Mary, of Cardigan; the Fowey life-boat saved thirteen men from the barque Drydens, of North Shields, and ten men from the brig Wearmouth, of Sunderland; and the Whitburn life-boat rescued the crew of six men from the schooner Test, of Southampton. Altogether, the life-boats of the institution have saved during the storms of the present year 420 lives from different shipwrecks.

FINE ARTS.

MR. BALLANTYNE'S "STUDIOS OF EMINENT PAINTERS."

MR. GRAVES, of Pall-mall, is just now exhibiting a series of pictures which will doubtless be viewed with very great interest by the public. People who have long been acquainted with eminent painters through their works only will delight in the opportunity of seeing the men as they are, at work in their studios. The series is rendered the more interesting by the fact that—with one exception, an unfinished view of Mr. Frith's studio—each picture contains a passage by the hand of the master whose work-room is represented. The collection consists of a dozen pictures, portraying the scenes of the labours of Mr. Creswick, Mr. Phillip, Mr. Millais, Mr. Stanfield, Mr. Elmore, Mr. Holman Hunt, Mr. Macrise, Mr. Faed, Mr. Frith, Mr. Nicol, Mr. Harvey (of the Scottish Academy), and the late David Roberts.

To those who are accustomed to visit studios it will, we believe, be very apparent that these studios were "sitting for their portraits" when they were painted. We miss the odds and ends of brilliant drapery, the scraps of embroidery, and other bright bits that make such places seem to be storehouses for worn-out rainbows. What glorious places real work-a-day studios are, with sombre suits of armour and old oak cabinets throwing up the brilliant draperies, with the light streaming in so artistically, touching the dark furniture with points of brightness, and glittering on the ancient arms! How picturesque is the confusion of the real studio, where the inevitable lay figure, always fallen into some fantastic and impossible attitude, appears to be a Lord of Misrule enjoying the disorder! Mr. Ballantyne is not to blame because the studios did what every sitter does—arrange themselves in what they supposed the most becoming, but what really is the most unnatural, manner. What he saw he has painted with care and fidelity; but it is to be regretted that he was not allowed to drop in and take the studios en famille.

Of the likenesses—for in each case the painter has stood for a portrait too—Mr. Ballantyne has not been always equally fortunate. He has, however, in every case given sufficient to make the individuals unmistakable; and this was probably all that he attempted to do. To have elaborated the sketches into miniatures would have been obviously out of place.

One of the most pleasing and least affected, so far as the subject is concerned, of all these views is that which presents to us Mr. Erskine Nicol, who has for the nonce converted an Irish cabin into a studio, where, with a picture-case for a stand, he has posed a peasant—fresh caught, rod in hand, on the moor that lies in the sunlight beyond the open door. A great deal of the charm of this picture consists in the fact that the model peasant is painted-in by Mr. Nicol himself, and has therefore that vigour and truth of character which have so rapidly earned for this popular artist a high reputation among better judges than the crowds that assemble round a picture on the walls of the Academy and then go away and forget the artist's name.

Mr. Millais is represented as painting the little lady whose "Second Sermon" had for a text the dulness of ordinary pulpit discourse. Mr. Holman Hunt is at work on an Eastern subject, in a quiet and cold-looking studio, which seems strangely at variance with the rich colour and brilliance for which his pictures are noted. Mr. Macrise is at work in the Palace of Westminster, sketching in the head of one of the Jack Tars who were present at the death of Nelson. Mr. Frith is about to sketch in one of those uninteresting young ladies wherewith he has done his best to injure his well-won reputation. Poor David Roberts looks on smilingly while one of his grandchildren affects to be putting a few finishing touches to a picture that was never to be finished—the View of Ludgate-hill, on which the lamented painter was engaged at the time of his death. Mr. Stanfield, having sketched in a seapiece—and the few square inches of canvas on which such an effect has been so simply obtained is worth all the rest of the gallery—is retiring to let us enjoy the work. Mr. Creswick smiles pleasantly from his easy-chair; Mr. Phillip bends earnestly over his palette; Mr. Faed seems to be wondering whether the spectators don't think him handsome and well dressed.

Mr. Ballantyne has been fortunate in hitting upon the idea of this series, and has worked at it *con amore* with no small success. To say that he has, in some points, not been entirely successful is not to condemn his work, for the task he undertook was no light one. As a whole, the collection deserves great praise; and will, we venture to predict, be very popular among that large and rapidly-increasing class which every year swells the treasury of the Royal Academy. A growing love of art, and a better appreciation of pictures, is, we are glad to believe, spreading among the middle-classes. Of such a feeling this series of "Pictures of Studios of Eminent Artists" is a natural result, just as *cartes de visite* of celebrities have found the widest scope for photography.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

THE Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 10th ult., has the following remarks in reference to Mr. Jefferson Davis :—

The President has no desire for a hair of Mr. Davis's head to be touched, and that the distinguished prisoner will be punished in any way is a very remote probability. Were the path clear to a trial of Mr. Davis for treason the President would perhaps order it, but his intentions on this point show as much indecision as ever. Stanton wishes a military commission, but the President and the country revolt at the idea. If a civil court cannot punish treason, then treason does not deserve to be punished. The way to a trial in a civil court, however, is beset with all sorts of difficulties. The Cabinet has considered the matter time and again, but can come to no conclusion. They cannot decide where Mr. Davis shall be tried. They hope to establish the legality of a trial in the district of Columbia, before Chief Justice Chase and the Supreme Court; but the laws say the trial must be held where the overt act was committed, and Davis committed no overt act in the district. He "seceded" from the Senate there, but in the district he neither "levied war against the United States," nor "gave their enemies aid and comfort," and these alone constitute treason in the United States. The Government law officers have decided against a trial in the district, and they are afraid to bring Jefferson Davis for trial before a court in the South, where the overt act was committed. Everyone consulted on the subject says that, according to law, Davis must be tried in a Southern State, and that according to law no impartial jury can ever be drawn in a Southern State that would convict him. To pack a jury in such a case would condemn its authors to eternal infamy. The Attorney-General of the United States has expressed the opinion that no Southern court will convict Mr. Davis; Caleb Cushing, also consulted, has indorsed this opinion; and Charles O'Connor, Mr. Davis's counsel for defence, is confident that if his distinguished client is ever brought to trial before a civil court, he will be acquitted. For these reasons, Mr. Davis's friends are anxious for an immediate trial, and the indecision of the President and Cabinet can easily be accounted for. Imagine the "arch-traitor," the leader of the rebellion, brought to trial and acquitted by an impartial jury, and whether are flown all the theories opposed to secession, and all the fine speeches charging "crimes without a name" upon the South? Once acquitted, Mr. Davis needs no pardon, no Executive clemency; for he steps out of court a free man, and the South, defeated by force of arms, is victorious by force of law. Alexander H. Stephens told the President, "The trial of Mr. Davis will do good, nor can he be convicted of the charge against him by an honest jury of his own countrymen." The President has faltered, and will falter long before ordering a trial, and, if ordered, Mr. Davis's chances of acquittal are very strong. The President and Cabinet, who have turned the subject over and over, have good reason for keeping Mr. Davis in his dungeon at Fortress Monroe. As a large portion of our people now clamour for his unconditional release, when a few months since it was as much as a man's life was worth to say a kind word in his behalf, to find the majority in a short time advocating such generosity need cause no surprise. Should a trial be ordered and result in conviction, the people will consider a pardon Mr. Davis's right.

MARRIED OR NOT MARRIED.—While a couple were being married in Preston Church the other morning, the mother of the young lady, who was under age, rushed into the church and forbade the wedding. The officiating minister at once stopped the service, and, though the bridegroom had pronounced the words "With this ring I thee wed," declared that no legal marriage had taken place. Since then, however, the matter has been discussed at a meeting of the clergy, and the unanimous decision they arrived at was that the couple had been properly and lawfully married according to the rites of the Church. The point is a very ticklish one, and will probably have to be settled in the law courts.

THE GALES.

THE four days' gale, terminating on Saturday evening, which swept over the Cornish coast, caused not only immense injury to shipping and house property, but the loss of more than twenty lives. It is the general opinion that a gale of equal severity and duration has not been experienced in Cornwall for something like twenty years. The force of the wind on Friday night and Saturday morning was most terrific. Several persons were more or less injured. The most serious disaster that is reported is the total wreck of the Brazilian barque Santista, of and from Santos for Havre, with cotton, coffee, &c. She was one of six vessels which ran ashore in Mount's Bay. Her crew numbered eighteen, of whom sixteen perished before any effectual assistance could be rendered. The barque William, of Sunderland, for Odessa, with wheat, ran ashore in Porthleven Harbour. All the crew succeeded in landing in safety, with the exception of one poor fellow, whose weakness was too great to allow of his efforts being successful, and he was drowned; the captain's arm was also broken. The Constance, a French lugger, bound to Cardiff with barley, was driven on shore three miles east of Fowey. The vessel was soon beaten to pieces, and two of the crew were drowned. The French schooner Galatea, of Dunkirk, with 200 tons of china clay, was driven on the rocks off Charlestown, and was abandoned by her crew. The brig Tabaco (T. A. Heines, master), bound to Hamburg, with a cargo valued at nearly £1500, ran ashore about a mile from Penzance, and her crew, with the exception of two, were saved by the life-boat. A small foreign brig, name unknown, went down off the Lizard, and no doubt is entertained that her crew were lost with her. A Neapolitan brig from Genoa, with grain, ran ashore under the cliff at Acton Castle, on the western side of Cudlun Point; the captain and crew, with the exception of one seaman, who was much exhausted, were rescued by the rocket apparatus. Three or four vessels went ashore in the Land's End district, but up to Saturday afternoon no definite news had been received of them. A man was blown into the sea off Penzance Pier, and a lad was blown into the river near Truro, but was saved. A large building of corrugated iron was hurled to the ground at Falmouth, and the greater portion of the building was carried into the sea. House property in inland as well as coast towns suffered very greatly, and dozens of farm buildings are reported to have been completely levelled. In Truro, Penzance, Falmouth, Redruth, Camborne, Helston, St. Ives, Hayle, St. Austell, and St. Columb, many houses were entirely unroofed and hundreds of panes of glass were broken. Large trees of many years' standing were blown down. On Saturday several vessels drove from their anchors at Falmouth and got on the northern bank or grounded on the eastern shore. The barque Anne Lee, of South Shields, laden with wheat, from Taganrog, which was anchored at the entrance of the harbour with two cables, drove on board the Italian barque Emilio Barbarino, and, carrying away her stern by the collision, instantly filled and sank on her beam ends to the water's edge. The master and crew with great difficulty were hauled by lines on board the Italian vessel and saved. The Spanish steamer Elena, from Liverpool for Bilbao, got into collision with the brig John and Elizabeth, from Taganrog, and did her considerable damage. The brig Zeus, of Sunderland, from Ismail, was run into by the American ship Addison and the French ship Adèle, and lost her bowsprit, had her cutwater damaged, and sustained other injury. Several other casualties of a like kind occurred.

The recent gales have, in the North and East Ridings, been accompanied with heavy fall of rain; and on Monday, for the first time for eighteen months, the rivers Rye, Leven, Costa, and Derwent overflowed their banks. In the low country traversed by these streams and their tributaries there is a considerable tract of land, grass chiefly, under water, rendering the herbage useless until the spring. Although the flood is not a heavy one, the North-Eastern Railway Company will be put to much inconvenience near Malton. The company is replacing the long wooden viaduct carrying the Thirsk Railway over the Derwent Valley with a permanent structure of stone and iron, and for the purpose of the foundations a cofferdam had been made much below the bottom of the river. The flood waters have broken over this, and it and the other works are submerged. Frost prevailed on Monday night, and the waters were receding. Except to stacks, the recent gales have done no damage in the North and East Ridings.

MILITARY RIOT AT MARTINIQUE.

A SANGUINARY collision has taken place between a party of Zouaves going out to Mexico and the troops charged with maintaining order in the island of Martinique. The following details are given in the official *Moniteur de la Martinique* :—

It appears that the transport Allier anchored in the roadstead of Fort-de-France on the morning of Oct. 27, having on board 1039 men of the 1st and 3rd Regiments of Zouaves. On the same day the Var arrived from Mexico with 500 soldiers returning to France. The Zouaves were landed, as the vessel had to undergo some slight repairs, and they were assigned Fort Dessaux as their quarters. The governor had decided to allow the town to be visited by 200 at a time, and as the Allier was to remain about a week in port, each soldier would thus profit by the permission in his turn. The day after their arrival, however, the Zouaves, not content with this arrangement, crowded together round the principal gate of the fort, demanding with loud cries and menaces to go out in a mass. Captain Leconte, commander of the fort, then intervened, and aided by the officers of the men on duty there endeavoured to appease the malcontents, but not succeeding, gave orders to Sub-Lieutenant Joumet to collect all the disposable troops and place them in line before the gate of entrance. He then retired to write a few hasty lines to the Governor. During his absence, however, the outbreak assumed more serious proportions, the Zouaves taking up stones and hurling them against the soldiers on guard, whilst some had recourse to the firearms of the men in hospital, their own arms having remained on board the vessel. In this way Lieutenant Joumet was struck by a ball, which broke his arm; a marine was killed by a shot from a carbine; and, on the other hand, two Zouaves were dispatched by bayonet thrusts. Captain Leconte, who had returned to the scene of action, finding himself forced, after repeated efforts to repulse the assailants, to retire a little from the gate, took up a position on the slope outside, determined to defend the issue at all hazards with the few men under him. Twice the Zouaves attempted a sortie, and twice were repulsed by the bayonet, with loss sufficient to enable the Captain to maintain his position till the arrival of the succour he had sent for. Captain Sasias, in fact, acting under orders from the Governor, had collected together at Fort St. Louis a first detachment of seventy-five men, and led them to Fort Dessaux by the nearest route. Sub-Lieutenant Bouvier was sent on in advance with twenty men to aid Captain Leconte, but with orders not to fire till the last extremity. The Zouaves had, in the mean time, found an additional number of firearms and a quantity of ammunition in the fort, and placed in ambuscade behind the rampart, kept up a sharp fire on Captain Leconte's company, which was still guarding the entrance. Captain Sasias, who arrived shortly after Lieutenant Bouvier, wearied with finding his men dropping by a fire which they were not allowed to return, at length gave the word to take aim at all the Zouaves who were seen with muskets; and, this being done, the fusillade soon became general. The forces opposed to the revolt were now augmented by a detachment of the crew of the steam-corvette Roland, with a four-pounder, and by a body of artillery with two howitzers. In the mean time Captain Lamarche, of the Var, penetrated into the midst of the Zouaves, and made endeavours to appease the rebellion. A short pause ensued, after which the mutineers made another desperate rush at the gate, but were repulsed by the troops. The officers felt that it was absolutely necessary to prevent at any cost the violent irruption into the town of a set of men infuriated by drink and by the excitement of the contest. Captain Sasias therefore caused two pieces of artillery, hitherto kept masked, to be suddenly shown. The Zouaves were thus kept in awe, and the Captain was enabled to retire and make his report to the Governor, leaving Captain Leconte in his place. On his return he found the mutineers somewhat less violent, and he gave them to understand that the Governor's wish was that they should surrender at once and unconditionally, unless they wished still more energetic measures to be taken; adding that the chief of the colony would come in person the next day to ascertain the facts and dictate his determination. From that moment order was re-established. On the 29th the Governor, in accordance with what had been announced, proceeded to the fort and addressed the Zouaves in emphatic language, declaring that their fate was thenceforth in the hands of Marshal Bazaine. The loss of life in this deplorable affair has been considerable. On the side of the garrison there were three killed and ten wounded; and on that of the Zouaves, sixteen killed and thirty-seven wounded. The Governor permitted, at their request, about thirty of the Zouaves to accompany their deceased comrades to the cemetery. The burial of the soldiers of the garrison took place at three, that of the Zouaves at four, in the afternoon; both ceremonies being performed, as usual, at the chapel of the military hospital. That night passed off in the greatest tranquillity.

On the following day, the 30th, at eight in the morning, the embarkation commenced by detachments of 200 men each; at half-past one all were on board, and the Allier weighed anchor at four o'clock for Mexico.

A NEW SECT.—A new sect has lately sprung up in Berlin. Its members call themselves "The Cogitants." Dr. Edward Lowenthal, the founder, has published a book about his opinions, which he calls a religion without a confession. The Cogitants also have their magazine, bearing the following motto:—"Our knowledge is our faith, our dignity is our morality, our worship is life, and our religion is—our secret." A few of their doctrines and practices are as follows:—Neither theft nor fraud can be punished with imprisonment. Women are to have a part in the church government. Only the lower part of a coffin should be buried in the earth. All good cogitants are to have an excellent dinner for nothing and dine in public on Christmas Day, Easter Sunday, and Whit Sunday, the wealthy members paying for all. The head of the cogitants is to wear a black camelot cloak with upright collar, with three silver stars on it.

Literature.

Essays by Montaigne. Edited, Compared, Revised, and Annotated by the Author of "The Gentle Life." London: Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.

We should be glad if any words of ours could help to bespeak a large circulation for this handsome, attractive book; and who can refuse his homage to the good-humoured industry of the editor? But he must not be allowed to mislead his readers and persuade them that Montaigne was not a "sceptic." It was quite unnecessary to explain that he was not a sceptic "in the general acceptation of the word" (which is doubtful), and to call Mr. Emerson's "a brilliant but hasty generalisation." Let the reader turn, at once, to Mr. Emerson's essay on "Montaigne or the Sceptic," in "Representative Men"; and he will there find that Mr. Emerson has expressly confined the word to its strict etymological meaning:—"I am here," he makes his man say, "to consider, *excertio*, to consider how it is. I will try to keep the balance true." . . . Who shall forbid a wise scepticism, seeing there is no practical question on which anything more than an approximate solution can be had?" Thus, Mr. Emerson expressly defines the sceptic as one who "keeps the balance true." But what does the editor of this selection do? He first calls Emerson "hasty" for "ticketing" Montaigne as a "sceptic," and then actually, but almost incredulously, exhibits on his book as a symbol a pair of even scales, with Montaigne's motto, "Que sais je?" printed above it.

In the same paragraph the editor assures us that the "Atheist and the doubter claim Locke and Newton." We deny that Locke and Newton have been claimed as "Atheists." It has, indeed, been said, and will continue to be said, by about half the philosophers in the world, that the empirical philosophy, of which Bacon and Locke are masters, each in his way, cannot find a first postulate anywhere, and therefore opens a logical path to Atheism. But these charges are bandied about from side to side in the schools, and have been from the beginning of thought until now. We have recently had the same thing under our very eyes in the Mill-Mansel controversy. It is a matter of pure dialectics, and the reader who dips but little into such matters may rest assured that it is a misrepresentation to hint ever so remotely that Locke and Newton ever could be even claimed as Atheists. Christianity, as orthodox as you please, has had no such steady defenders as in the school of Locke. It was he who wrote (we quote from memory) "Let him study the Holy Scriptures, which have God for their author, salvation for their end, and truth, without any admixture of error, for their matter;" and Newton wrote a commentary on the "Revelation of St. John." When, therefore, the editor of this book assures us that "the Christian who allows the Atheist and the doubter to claim Locke or Newton does wrong"—he goes out of his way to convey a false impression. Nobody but an idiot or worse would say that Locke was, personally, an Atheist. On this side, then, the assertion is misleading. On the other hand, "Atheists," and believers in necessary ideas, who are as often Christians as anything else (Dr. Whewell, for example) will continue to maintain that the philosophy of Locke leaves the belief in God without a logical basis. He himself foresees the imputation, and dealt with it. See "Understanding," book iv. cap. 10, and note in the "Epistle to the Reader," second edition, 1694, the first traces of the opening of the controversy so far as it relates to morals. It is again, then, misleading to inform the general reader that Locke, as a logician who unconsciously cuts his own legs off, cannot be claimed by the "Atheist." He is so claimed, and devout thinkers of the opposite school support them in the claim. It is, surely, worse than irrelevant for an editor of Montaigne, addressing readers not one in five thousand of whom has, perhaps, ever read, or will ever read, a word of Locke or of the Locke controversies, to inform "the Christian," just-by-the-way, as a man might give a child a penny, that the "claim" in question is wrong. As for Locke being a "doubter" it will be time enough to discuss the question when we are told what he is supposed to have "doubted." We all doubt something; and we undertake to inform "the Christian" that Locke was a "doubter" in such company as Milton, Butler, Chillingworth, and people of that sort; but not otherwise.

As for Montaigne, the question how far his "scepticism," in the vulgar sense, extended, it is hard to say. George Eliot is quoted by the present editor as calling him "charming and chatty"; but we will give the reader the benefit of the whole passage in the *Fortnightly*, from which this little quotation is made:—

Directly afterwards, on the other side, came Montaigne, whose sceptical acuteness could arrive at negatives without any apparatus of method. A certain keen narrowness of nature will secure a man from many absurd beliefs which the larger soul, vibrating to more manifold influences, would have a long struggle to part with. And so we find the charming, chatty Montaigne, &c.

What Montaigne "doubted" it is impossible to decide. To this day we have men, like Mr. Mill and others, positively declining to form decided opinions about the "scepticism" of Hume and Gibbon, confessing themselves unable to determine where irony ends and opinion begins; and Montaigne is a far greater puzzle to the candid mind.

We believe a chief attraction of Montaigne's "Essays" to at least half his readers is that his pages are so crowded with quaint anecdote, for one thing; and that they furnish a short cut to profuse classical reference, for another. Add to this, that he frankly *outs* with the doubts that puzzle everybody but that nobody likes to confess, and yet in such a naïve, juvenile way that the gravest pedagogue of conformity would hardly like to box his ears for it. He is an innocent naughty man. What he says is frequently "fie-fie," but yet, as Mr. Trollope said of a little scandal in one of his stories, "not so very fie-fie after all." His dry, quiet humour is one of the finest things in the world. What can you do with a man that writes like this, for example?—

SOMETHING TO RAIL AT.

A gentleman of my country, who was very often tormented with the gout, being importuned by his physicians to abstain from salt meats, used to reply, merrily, that there was a necessity for his having something to quarrel with in the extremity of his pain, and that he fancied that sometimes railing at and cursing the Bologna sausages, at other times the dried tongues and the gammon, was some mitigation of it.

Or, again, like this:—

ABOUT A TWO-BODIED CHILD.

This double body, and the several limbs relating to one head, might be interpreted as a favourable prognostic to the King of maintaining those various parts of our State under the union of his laws; but, lest the event should prove otherwise, it is better to let it alone, for in things already past there is no divination.

In one place he says Plato is a long-winded and fussy writer—but he says it begging pardon; and then adds, with a humour almost sublime, "My ignorance of the Greek, to such a degree as not to perceive any beauty in his language, will be a better excuse for me."

From the "Preliminary Essay" we quote one passage, which will interest our readers, and help to command the book to them:—

A CORRECTOR CORRECTED.

Montaigne was born in 1533, of a stock originally English. This is the assertion of M. Gence, a gentleman who, we have elsewhere seen, is both industrious and trustworthy in biographical researches. His father was a Pierre Eymouy; and, although the name seems little like an English dissylable, it may well have been the old Norman way of spelling Ockham, Oakham, or Egham. Nevertheless, a writer in the *Quarterly Review*, tells us, "That a French biographer should make over to England one of the greatest of his countrymen may well surprise us. The self-denial is wholly uncalled for. We cannot in honesty accept the offer." Indeed! Critics, always too ready to spy a fault, should be careful. Montaigne was proud of his English origin. "Of two names that I have," he says, "one is common to all my race. My ancestors were formerly surnamed Eymouy, a name wherein a family well known in England is at this day concerned." The reviewer is here plainly wrong, and has "corrected" the more learned and painstaking writer, as well as the reader, into the wrong path—an occurrence not unusual with some of these gentlemen.

To conclude: it is superfluous to recommend Montaigne—we might as well recommend venison—and this selection will give delight to a large public. It is dedicated to "Henry Morley, in sign of honest literary brotherhood and friendship."

Six Months amongst the Charities of Europe. By JOHN DE LIEFDE. In two volumes. London: Alexander Strahan.

These two large volumes in reality do but give a taste of the "Charities of Europe," for in his six months' tour M. de Liefde visited no more than twenty-six institutions in different parts of Germany and France, and from these he has selected only fifteen as subjects for description. But, he reminds us, the charities of Germany alone may be counted not by tens and scores but by hundreds, and he adds that Englishmen may rightly look upon them as being founded or strengthened on the spirit, liberality, and intelligent sympathy of the English people. Thus the subject must have interest for us, and the work has interest besides; nevertheless, we must say that the present contribution towards a complete history is sufficiently solid to go on with for the present. In fact, it is needlessly overgrown. The author writes English well, and does not fail to go off into elaborate descriptions of scenery and verbatim reports of conversations, all readable and dramatic, but which seem too gay and delightful for revelations of convict or outcast life. Again, the author is fanatical in his Protestantism, and the reader is never free from well-meant pages of piety such as certain Dissenting ministers employ to cheer or terrify the more ignorant amongst their excitable flock. Again, the author of this large work on charities seems himself to be most uncharitable. Surely, the Church is not in such danger that village Catholicism need be assailed thus:—"The village is mostly inhabited by bigoted Roman Catholics, and has been from time immemorial like the land of Zebulon and Naphtali, inasmuch as its people has been sitting in darkness, and in the shadow of death. Still, from time to time a family acquainted with the light of the Gospel found its way to the village," &c. This is gratuitous insult, in no way calculated to do good. But there is an end to objection. An acquaintance with these pages may be advantageously made by all our philanthropists who are just now so highly puzzled as to the best plan for "shooting our rubbish." They might gather good hints from these flashes of the Continental system. It must be premised that all the institutions visited are strictly Protestant, and so, in one way, an important power of comparing notes is not granted; but Mettray has received so much attention from English literature that the one-sided view is of less account. Without intruding on the history or description of any institution named in these volumes, some curious facts will interest the readers. Remarkably strange is the carelessness about classification. At Lintorf society is broadly represented. They have merchants, manufacturers, chemists, military officers, teachers, post and railway employees, custom-house officers, lawyers, operatives, day-labourers, &c. Residence is quite optional. They may go when they please, but they are expected to remain some certain time. These people may have committed crimes of deep dye; others may only want a cure for intoxication. But they are all together, and at times with very noisy results. The Ranke Haus at Horn is principally devoted to boys, and, like the grown-up people of Lintorf, their antecedents may be varied. At Horn they have established quite a village. They have several houses, each accommodating about ten, together with a certain proportion of teachers or deacons—who, by-the-way, cost rather more than their interesting pupils. The "family system" works well, and, though every child is day and night under the control of an adult, it has nothing about it of the surveillance of a prison, and very little of the strict discipline of the boarding-school. We do not, indeed, hear what the discipline is; but, from manifold evidence, it may be concluded that the German spirit of brotherhood and humanity gets on best with a mild rule. The English reformatories would probably be improved by a policy of kindness. The commissioner of the *Morning Post* last year made some unpleasant revelations concerning "discipline," and only the other day there was a striking case of running away, a thing which German lads never do. But there is all the difference between a free residence and a compulsory penal residence. These matters are worthy the earnest attention of those who notice the increase in our criminal ranks, and see that it is useless to begin to reform scoundrelism at the hanging time of life. The French subjects, Sainte Foy, Laforce, and the Paris Deaconess Institution, are interesting chapters amongst the fifteen, but they are not so novel to the world as others.

A great number of wood engravings illustrate this valuable work, which, by-the-way, is so rich in all its mechanical departments as to suggest, once more, that charity begins at home.

Strange Stories of the Animal World. A Book of Curious Contributions to Natural History. By JOHN TIMBS, Author of "Things Not Generally Known," &c. With Illustrations. London: Griffith and Farran.

There are few more thoroughly matter-of-fact writers than Mr. John Timbs, and still fewer to whom the world is more indebted for putting facts in an interesting and attractive form before his readers. Though dealing exclusively with facts in nearly all his works, Mr. Timbs never fails to make his collections attractive. Truth, in his hands, is like beauty—when unadorned it is adorned the most. And the present work is no exception to the rule that applies to all Mr. Timbs's other publications. Natural history is always an attractive subject of study. Mr. Timbs truly remarks in his preface that "we have all, from observation, some knowledge of natural objects, which acquaintance we are ever seeking to extend; and this passion is evident in most of us—from the child with its picture-book and game of 'birds, beasts, and fishes' to the learned professor whose life is devoted to the extension of the bounds of natural science." To gratify this desire for information as to the habits and attributes of the animal world is the object at which Mr. Timbs has aimed in his present work; and to say that he has succeeded here as well as he has done in popularising other branches of knowledge, is to pay him about the highest possible compliment. To animals, their characteristics and ages, two sections of the work are devoted. "Life in the Sea" is intended to familiarise the reader with the wonderful order and arrangement of organic life in its depths which has of late years received so much illustration from naturalists. The insect world contributes marvels to the next section; while curious narratives of serpent life, the science of electric fishes, and the life of the gorilla, furnish materials for other sections. In the chapters devoted to the beaver, the camel, and the whale, popular exaggerations and foolish notions are exposed; and the "big bird of Australia" and the dodo afford opportunities for familiarly explaining the question of extinct animals. The work, which we cordially recommend, and which is very nicely illustrated and bound, concludes with a series of popular errors respecting animals anecdotically illustrated.

The Works of William Shakespeare. The Text Revised by the Rev. ALEXANDER DYCE. Vol. VII. London: Chapman and Hall.

This edition of Shakespeare, which is to consist of eight volumes, seven of which have already appeared, is certainly one of the most agreeable forms in which the plays of the greatest of dramatists have yet appeared, numerous and generally excellent as have been the editions of Shakespeare with which the press has teemed of late years. The type is large, clear, and easily read; the printing has been admirably executed by Messrs. Robson and Son; and, so far as we have yet had time to examine the work as a whole—a task which we propose to defer in detail till the appearance of the concluding volume—the revision of the text has been carefully performed by Mr. Dyce. The notes, perhaps, are more learned than popular in their character, Mr. Dyce having apparently confined his attention mainly to comparing the readings in the early editions; but this does not much matter, as we are spared some of those elaborate efforts which have been made to explain certain passages which only required a slight verbal correction or an emendation of punctuation to make them perfectly intelligible to ordinary readers. We wish, however, that some very obvious emendations had been adopted by the editor. We cannot afford space at present to go into this point in detail; but one remarkable instance of learned ingenuity misapplied will occur at once to every Shakespearean

in reference to the phrase in "Othello" where the Moor exclaims:—"Excellent wench! perdition catch my soul, but I do love thee!" Wench, in this passage, in the early editions, was printed "wretch," which misled even Dr. Johnson into writing a lengthened note to show that in some districts of England *wretch* is a common term of endearment applied to children and others. The correction has long since been generally adopted upon the stage and by many editors; and yet we find Mr. Dyce still retaining *wretch*, which we can't help thinking rather wretched taste. The present volume contains "Macbeth," "Hamlet," "King Lear," "Othello," "Antony and Cleopatra," and "Cymbeline." Whatever be the merits or demerits of Mr. Dyce's editorship, this edition of Shakespeare is an excellent specimen of typography, and cannot fail to take a high place in the library of all students of our great poet.

Transformation; or, the Romance of Monte Beni. By NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE. Illustrated Edition. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

Everything that Mr. Hawthorne has written is well worth reading, and must yield both pleasure and profit. But there are degrees of excellence even in Mr. Hawthorne's productions; and we certainly prefer his "Scarlet Letter" to anything else he has ever produced. "The House with the Seven Gables" is good; and so are the "Blithedale Romance" and the work before us. Still we cling to his earlier book. It was in the "Scarlet Letter" that we first made acquaintance with Mr. Hawthorne; and the memory of our first love haunts us still, much as we have enjoyed the perusal of his other works; the "Transformation" especially, which is elegantly written, poetically conceived, and full of fine description, without being tinged with mysticism. This edition is beautifully got up, with several very fine illustrations, and is altogether worthy both of the fame of the distinguished author and of the taste which almost always distinguishes the works issued by Messrs. Smith and Elder.

New Charades for the Drawing-room. By the Author of "A Trap to Catch a Sunbeam." London: Routledge and Son.

These charades will be welcome in many a drawing-room this Christmas, or we are much mistaken in our estimate of the taste and requirements of family parties at the annual festive season. Drawing-room amusements are apt to be rather dull unless enlivened by some such contrivances as acting charades, miniature burlesques, &c.; and here is the very book for the domestic theatrical manager to seize upon and adapt for the occasion. If the aforesaid domestic stage manager does his duty efficiently, and has even a tolerable set of actors to aid him, he will be sure to catch many a sunbeam in the shape of approving smiles from his auditory.

Hatch-Ups; or, Stories Told in the Dark. London: S. O. Beeton.

The above somewhat quaint title, the still quaintier illustrated advertisements of which must have been familiar to Londoners at least for some weeks past, is the disguise (we can find no other term for it) under which Mr. Beeton issues his *Christmas Annual*, which has now reached its sixth season, and still keeps up the merit which has made the previous volumes popular with the public. A handsome illuminated almanac accompanies the *Annual*, and adds considerably to its value; not, however, that it needed any such recommendation, for it is in itself "excellent value," if we may be allowed to use a commercial phrase.

SCRIPTURE STORIES.

Benaiah: A Tale of the Captivity. By Mrs. WEBB, Author of "Naomi," &c. London: Jackson, Walford, and Hodder.

It is seldom that an author who takes a scripture history for the foundation of a tale told in modern language succeeds in making an interesting story. The simple grandeur and figurative language of the original are generally so familiar, that the ordinary language of an ordinary writer falls flat and tame upon the ear by comparison. The sacred narrative may often be brief and even curt in its details, but all that is essential to the history is told; and to expand the materials supplied is generally simply to dilute them into common-place. Out of the history of Benaiah and the return of the Jews from the Babylonish captivity under the guidance of Nehemiah, the rebuilding of the temple, and the interruptions and dangers to which the pious workmen were exposed, Mrs. Webb has contrived to construct a very pretty story, very prettily told. The book is a most wholesome as well as interesting one, and is very handsomely illustrated and bound. The original history of the captivity is adhered to in its main facts, but incidents and characters have been engrafted upon it in an exceedingly ingenious and successful manner. It is unnecessary to enter into particulars of the tale, or to criticise it in detail. Suffice it to say that the book is an excellent one, and will make an agreeable present to the young members of religious circles at the approaching Christmas season. As such we cordially recommend it.

The Story of David and Jonathan: A Sunday Book. By G. F. L. London: Hatchard and Co.

This, also a scripture story, is of a much more modest character. The author has done little more than tell, in the simplest manner, and chiefly in the words of the Bible, the early history of King David, and of that love between him and Jonathan which passed the love of brothers. The story opens with the appearance of Samuel at Bethlehem of Judah, and the designation of David as the future king of Israel. The history of his wars with the neighbouring peoples, of his troubles with Saul, and his friendship with Jonathan, are told in a very simple and interesting manner. The history closes with the acknowledgment of David's sway by the whole ten tribes. As a means of leading young persons to peruse the original history in the pages of the sacred volume, this is a very useful and valuable, though unpretentious, little work.

A FOREST IN MADAGASCAR.

DURING the period of the last troubles in Madagascar and the reported murder of the King, we gave some detailed account of the island and the customs of its inhabitants, together with a description of Tamatave and some of the principal localities connected with the insurrection.

It would now appear that the party of the Hovas, which was so strenuously opposed to the interference of the French, have obtained a still further access of authority, and the works for which M. Lambert, the Governor of the French colony, had obtained grants from the native Government are altogether condemned, while the colonists themselves have been placed in serious danger. Whether the cry of "Eh! Lambert," which was general in Paris about twelve months ago, had reference to the arch speculator who had obtained this commission it is difficult to say; but it is certain that he and his supporters have now been compelled to abandon their undertakings amongst the Malgaches, while France demands, and will probably enforce, an indemnity for the loss of capital subscribed to forward a scheme so promising.

Our Engraving this week represents one of those wild scenes with which the island abounds in those districts which have not been subject to the improvements of civilisation—a forest road in the deep-wooded country near the coast, where an inlet from the sea is crossed by a primitive bridge consisting of the gigantic trunk of a felled tree, and where all the fantastic foliage and gorgeous flowers of that wonderful climate grow in wild luxuriance.

Imagine travelling through this almost impenetrable forest-land in a sort of canopy hammock, carried by native bearers, on long bamboo sticks; thirty or forty miles of varying wood and rock, ravine and watercourse; the trees spreading over the most unequal ground and covering mountain ridges, steep precipices, and broad valleys! Many of these trees are of stupendous size, although of slow growth; and amidst their giant boles are delicate canes no larger than a quill, with a frill of lacelike leaves at every joint—canes 9 ft. or 10 ft. long depending from the branches of the trees or stretching in a natural trellis-work along the road amidst the exuberant growth of ferns and great golden and purple flowers.



A FOREST SCENE IN MADAGASCAR.

**THE BANK OF SCOTLAND,
EDINBURGH.**

For the following description of the new, or altered, building for the Bank of Scotland in Edinburgh, of which we this week publish an Engraving, we are indebted to our contemporary, the *Builder*:—

The building erected about sixty years ago, in Edinburgh, for the Bank of Scotland, is being extended and greatly altered in appearance. The original building, by Messrs. Crichton and Reid—the latter of whom was King's architect during many years for Scotland—though it presented a tolerable façade to the south, formed a square unsightly mass viewed from the terrace of Princes-street, or from other parts of the New Town. Several of the leading architects of Edinburgh have endeavoured to discover means whereby the old building might be improved in appearance. The late Mr. Hamilton, and Messrs. Peddie and Kinnear prepared elaborate designs; but none of these were acted upon. The business of the bank had, however, lately increased to such an extent that the directors felt that they would require to obtain additional accommodation; and with this they resolved to unite something in the way of architectural effect. Mr. David Bryce, R.S.A., was commissioned some two or three years ago to prepare designs. An architect could scarcely have a more troublesome task than that which was assigned to Mr. Bryce.

While retaining nearly all the stonework, the old structure has been so altered and added to, both externally and internally, that the work will possess, when completed, the appearance and advantages of a new building, and will be an ornament to the City.

The building stands on quickly-sloping ground, the north side being towards Princes-street and the gardens, and the south side being in North Bank-street. The north side was founded below the level of the gardens, at least 100 ft. below the level of the principal floor. Meeting with a foundation on the other (the south) side, at about 65 ft. below the street, Mr. Bryce was induced to place his main addition, containing new rooms, there, or bounding the street-pavement. At the erection of the original building the ground for the foundation on the north side was discovered to be so soft that work was stopped six months at a time to allow the structure to consolidate and come to a uniform bearing.

The additions to the plan comprise the line of rooms next the street; two square compartments of the plan, containing the waiting room and the staircase to the residence; the quadrant-formed additions, with windows, to the accountant's office and secretary's clerk's room, and corresponding rooms above them; the north wall and windows of the telling-room, which will now occupy two stories, and minor works. The southern line of rooms, however, is partly of one story; above there are two wings and a recessed centre. The length of the front is increased by the wings from 105 ft. to 175 ft.

THE BANK OF SCOTLAND, EDINBURGH.—(D. BRYCE, ARCHITECT.)

The style and character of the altered building will be as in the original building, but additional ornamentation is to be introduced. In the new design the windows are flanked by piers and coupled Corinthian columns, and terminate in ornamented pedimental gables. Behind those gables will be belvederes, consisting of four clusters of shafts united by arches and covered by stone domes, on the apex of each of which will be a single allegorical figure. The unsightly dome of the old building is to be superseded by a cupola of graceful design, and which will rise 30 ft. higher than the old one. The tambour is octagonal in shape, and has its sides decorated with panels, mouldings, and cornices. The lantern upon the dome is surmounted by a statue. The height of the cupola from the pavement in Bank-street will be 112 ft., that of the belvederes 90 ft., and that of the main body of the building 55 ft. The street floor all round the building is to be constructed of rustic ashlar, every alternate course being vermiculated, and broken up by piers on each side of the windows, and Ionic pillars with vermiculated bands on each

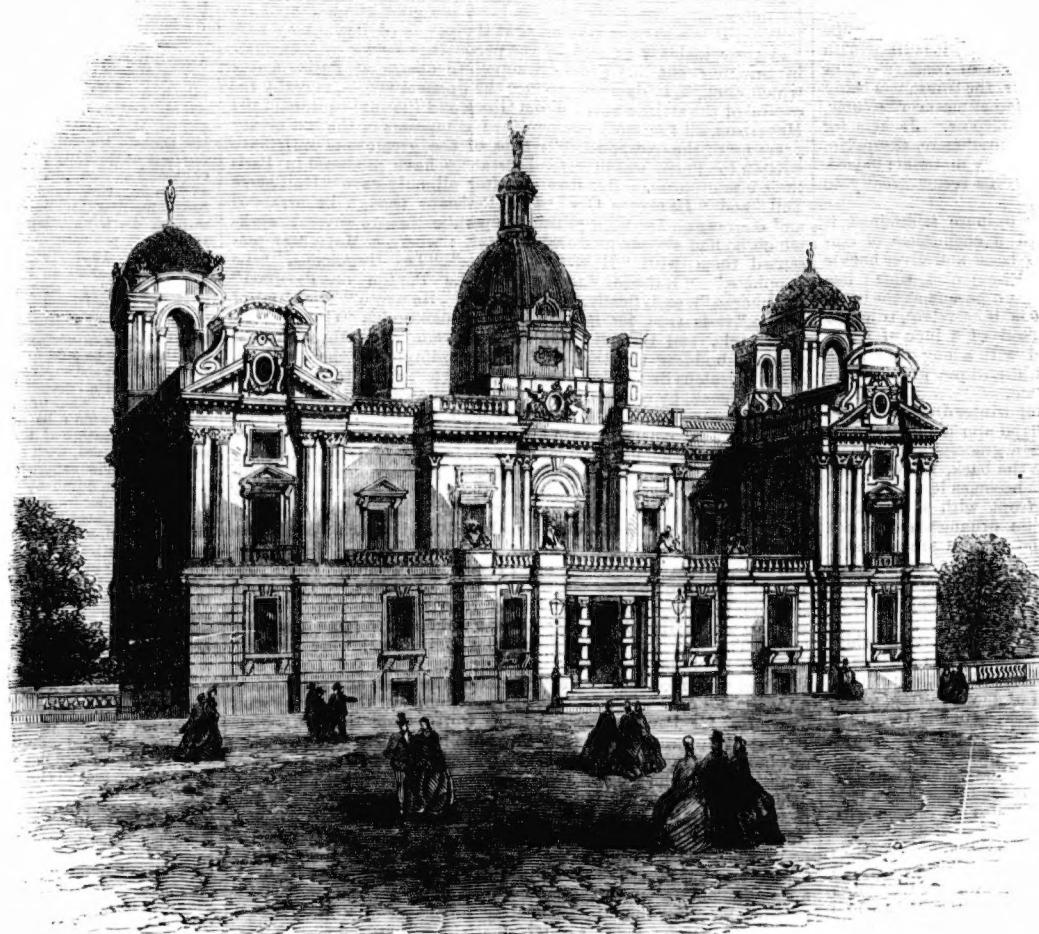
and incorporated with the large room above. One object of the alterations is to get all the business apartments arranged on the street floor, and in this the architect has succeeded. At the west end of the low portion of the building, in front, the manager's room, with the waiting-rooms, &c., in connection therewith, will be situated; and at the east end, the secretary's apartments and those of the inspector of branches. On the first floor of the present building will be the rooms of the directors, committee, law agent, &c.; and on the upper floor, a commodious dwelling-house for the accountant. All the business apartments are to be richly decorated.

The works were commenced more than eighteen months ago; but, owing to the magnitude of the works of the foundations, the superstructure is not now complete; and another year and a half may elapse before the building can be finished.

The masonry and carpenter's work are in the hands of Messrs. William Beattie and Son.



WINTER FASHIONS.



side of the main entrance. Along the top of the one-story part of the building which lies between the wings, runs a frieze and cornice, surmounted by a stone balustrade, which will be broken up at intervals by pedestals bearing sculptured groups representing Agriculture, Navigation, Commerce, and Mechanics. The part of the old structure appearing in the recess between the wings and over the low building in front, will be altered and ornamented, so as to be in harmony with its surroundings.

The north side of the building, which was its most objectional feature, is in the central part to be reconstructed from the ground-level, and will not be recognisable as a part of the old structure. The central windows are to be surmounted by pediments. In the centre of the lower pediment will be an ornamented window; and the upper pediment will be supported by coupled caryatides, and will bear a sculptured group. The top of the building will be finished with a stone balustrade, having pedestals with groups of figures at the angles. From the nature of the site, the building is of great height at the north side; two sunk floors are hidden by the screen wall. The appearance of the bank on the south will be graceful and commanding; and, on the north, as the upper part will rise above all the houses in High-street and Bank-street beyond it, the cupola and belvederes will group with the towers and spires of the Free College and Assembly Hall on one side, and St. Giles's on the other.

The Bank-street entrance will open into a lofty hall, measuring 42 ft. by 21 ft., on one side of which will be a lobby and corridor, and on the other the principal staircase. The telling-room beyond will be much enlarged, and measure 50 ft. by 40 ft.; and in height it will embrace, as before said, two stories, as the old telling-room will be opened up

and incorporated with the large room above. One object of the alterations is to get all the business apartments arranged on the street floor, and in this the architect has succeeded. At the west end of the low portion of the building, in front, the manager's room, with the waiting-rooms, &c., in connection therewith, will be situated; and at the east end, the secretary's apartments and those of the inspector of branches. On the first floor of the present building will be the rooms of the directors, committee, law agent, &c.; and on the upper floor, a commodious dwelling-house for the accountant. All the business apartments are to be richly decorated.

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THE FASHIONS.

ALTHOUGH the continued mildness of the weather has in some degree retarded the appearance of winter fashions, we have seen some very elegant articles of dress which have been prepared for the ensuing season.

The material most generally adopted for paletots appears to be a sort of woolen plush resembling sheepskin, which is of various colours—grey, black, white, violet, and blue. The paletot is made short, and has frequently a small hood at the back; it is lined with silk, trimmed with cord and tassels, and buttons of pearl, steel, or jet. Velvet paletots appear to be made deeper, the trimmings being chenille fringe, passementerie, or gimp cord; sometimes ermine, sable, grebe, or other elegant fur is used for this purpose. Jackets for indoor wear are composed of woollet, velvet, cashmere, sheepskin, or of Siberian cloth, which is a kind of red, shaggy material; indeed, the taste for all descriptions of plushy materials seems greatly to preponderate this winter.

A jacket of white cashmere, with black guipure trimmings, is made open at the front, and is worn with a chemisette of embroidered muslin, confined at the waist by a band and silver buckle of a classical design. Another style of indoor jacket, which has been greatly admired, is made deeper and with a basque at the back, revers and pockets in front. The material is blue velvet, trimmed with chinchilla. A boudoir toilet is composed of a jupe of white taffeta, very much gored at the waist, and with a long train; the basque of grosgrain velvet, ornamented with antique guipure. A richly laced chemisette completes this costume.

We have not noticed any new materials for winter dresses beyond those generally adopted. The Princesse shape appears likely to be worn, although it cannot be said to have a graceful appearance. By introducing a greater number of gores at the back, however, and throwing more fullness towards the front, it becomes less inelegant. It is usually trimmed down the seams in front with a piping of silk or velvet; and as the taste for metallic ornaments does not decline, buttons of silver, gold, steel, jet, and crystal are profusely used.

Dresses composed of gros de Tours and of rich moires are made very wide in the skirt; robes of black satin have a long basque, embroidered and fringed with chenille and steel beads.

A dress of violet silk was ornamented with a trimming of white lace over a band of velvet; the corsage and sleeves had a fringe of black and white grottoes. A more simple style of trimming for a robe of this colour would be a crossway band of black taffeta, edged with black and gold gimp, and put on the skirt in the form of a tunic. The body and sleeves should be trimmed to correspond, and a waistband of black and gold worn to complete the toilet.

Petticoats are no longer worn of the same hue as the material of which the robe is composed, but of the colour with which it is trimmed. The coiffure or bandlettes should also be chosen with regard to this arrangement.

Bonnets of the Empire shape seem to be the reigning favourites this season, and many have been prepared with the greatest and most refined taste. We will endeavour to describe a few that most attracted our attention. A bonnet of blue velvet, with a small white veil and plume of peacock's feathers confined by a gold ornament; the interior trimmed in a similar manner, the strings of two colours, one being of white moire ribbon, the other of blue velvet.

A bonnet of black velvet had two large puffs divided by a wreath of vine-leaves in green velvet, the tendrils being of gold. The interior had also a puff of black velvet and strings of taffeta ribbon.

A very elegant bonnet of the Empire shape was made of mauve velvet, trimmed at the edge with Honiton lace; a white feather was held by a beautiful cameo ornament. A crossway band of velvet across the interior, with three cameos, and strings of the same shade, completed this recherché chapeau.

In head-dresses we find gold and silver introduced as the principal ornaments, and flowers are intermingled with white and silver crape, gold and silver lace-work, and leaves dotted with gold or silver. Grecian coiffures are composed of bands of coloured velvet, ornamented with small gold sequins; while those of the Egyptian style have more artistic bijoux, as cameos, or agrafes of pearls or diamonds.

Our Engraving represents a robe of pearl-grey, with a small black brocaded figure in the form of a Maltese cross. The bottom of the skirt has an undulating pattern in black guipure, edged at the top with three pipings of black silk. The corsage has a waistband covered with guipure, and the sleeves are trimmed in the same style. The bonnet is of black velvet, with a knot of violet velvet with ends falling behind. Black lace covers the crossway curtain at the back, and the interior has a pleating of velvet and cameo ornaments. The strings are of violet ribbon.

The second figure has a robe of green taffeta, with a band of black velvet round the bottom of the skirt: the body and sleeves to correspond. The bonnet, of the Duchesse shape, is of velvet, with a sort of feathery network and small gold ornaments, and fringe of feathers at the back. The strings are attached to the curtain; and the inside is trimmed with a band of velvet.

The third figure has a brown robe, and paletot of violet velvet cloth, with ornaments of passementerie and jet fringe on the epaulets and pockets. The sleeves have a revers trimmed in the same way. The bonnet, of white puffed satin, is trimmed with the same shade as the mantle, and has a knot of black lace at the back, and white strings.

The robe of the last figure is of the shape Reine Hortense. The jupe is made of puffed tulle, and has a wreath of flowers round the bottom. Over this are placed several tulle skirts of a sufficient length to allow the flowers to appear. The body is low, and with small points at the front and back, and is trimmed with tufts of flowers to correspond with those on the skirt. A head-dress of flowers and a circlet of gold complete this toilet.

YANKEE MODESTY.—An Englishman on board a steamer on one of the American lakes, conversing with a Yankee fellow-passenger on the merits of the American orators, said he had been advised to hear Mr. Clay, as perhaps the most eminent of all. "No," said his companion, "you should hear in preference Caleb Cushing." "Why so?" asked our friend. "Sir, there is no orator in our country who mounts higher and stops there longer, and slides down easier than Caleb Cushing." The Englishman, tickled with the remark, inquired of the captain of the steamer who his informant might be, and was delighted to learn that he was no other than Caleb Cushing himself.

PETROLEUM IN YORKSHIRE.—It has recently been found that the shales of unctuous clay overlying the ironstone deposits of the Yorkshire moors, in the North Riding, can be made to produce a mineral oil, similar to petroleum, at a cost of 6d. per gallon. From the fact that these shales crop out to the surface in almost all the valleys the discovery is expected to impart a wonderful degree of activity to those hills, unpeopled since the days when Roman legions held them in military occupation. It is evident that during the Roman occupation both the iron and coal deposits were wrought, the refuse from the workings being met with occasionally below the heather. This last discovery, coming quickly upon that of coal and ironstone, has raised the value of land. Last week a small property of about 150 acres, for which it being fit only for grouse-shooting—£5 per acre was thought too much a few years ago, was sold for nearly £60 per acre. The price was paid simply because it is believed oilshale and ironstone lie below it. Most of the moors are Crown lands leased. It is stated that the oil will soon be in the market.

ROYAL RETREATS NEAR WINDSOR CASTLE.—Since the Queen's return from Scotland her Majesty has ordered Cranbourne Lodge, an ancient edifice situated between Windsor Park and Forest, to be prepared for the Royal reception as a resting-place after an occasional excursion from the Castle. Cranbourne Lodge was built by the Earl of Ranelagh, Paymaster of the Forces in the reign of Charles II., and was subsequently occupied by William Duke of Cumberland. Princess Charlotte of Saxe-Coburg also lived here, and, later still, Prince Alfred, who, while a mere boy, resided in the tower for some little time. The lodge is a plain-built structure, with the exception of the north front, which is stuccoed and battlemented, and is situated on a gentle elevation commanding an extensive prospect. The Belvedere, which, under the name of a fort, plays so prominent a part on the occasion of the numerous Royal birthdays, has also been prepared in a similar manner, by the Queen's commands. It stands on the summit of a small wooded eminence overhanging Virginia Water, and is a triangular battlemented building, with a tower at each angle, the principal apartment in which commands a delightful view over the whole of this favourite retreat of royalty, with a far-stretching prospect of the surrounding country, bounded by the Surrey hills.

MUSICAL MEMORANDA.

MEYERBEER'S "L'Africaine" has been brought out at Berlin, of course with great success. Nevertheless, it appears from a letter on the subject, published in the *Musical World*, that there was a disposition to criticise it very severely, the Berliners foolishly imagining that, because Meyerbeer was a native of Berlin, it would be unbecoming on their part to have too good an opinion of his music. It is also quite possible that the people of Berlin may have had their jealousy excited by the persistence shown by Meyerbeer in bringing out his great cosmopolitan operas at Paris—a city which, though it does not produce the greatest artists, is really the capital of the artistic world. From Gluck and Piccinni to Rossini and Meyerbeer, all the most distinguished composers of the last eighty years (with the exception, it is true, of the greatest of all), have written for Paris, and in several instances have produced in Paris their masterpieces. But Rossini, after all, only gave "Guillaume Tell" and "Le Comte Ory" to the Parisians, though he arranged and rearranged for their principal operatic theatre several works which he had already produced in Italy; whereas Meyerbeer presented them with "Robert le Diable," "Les Huguenots," "Le Prophète," "L'Etoile du Nord," "Le Pardon de Ploermel" ("Dinorah"), and, finally, "L'Africaine." He wrote "The Camp of Silesia," it is true, for Berlin; but he broke up his "Camp" soon afterwards, and is understood to have employed the principal pieces in building up other works. Accordingly, if the Berliners are of a jealous disposition, they have a perfect right to feel jealous of the French, by reason of the preference shown by their illustrious fellow-countrymen and fellow-townsman for Paris, while Berlin held only a secondary place in his affections. However, the people of Berlin really admire good music, and, in spite of their discretion and modesty, in spite, too, of their alleged jealousy, could not help admiring "L'Africaine." Although the performance (in spite of numerous "cuts") lasted nearly five hours, no one left the theatre until it was finished; and when the bust of Meyerbeer was crowned by Pauline Lucca, the whole audience, from the King of Prussia downwards, stood up. Pauline Lucca of course played the part of Selika. The other soprano part was taken by Mme. Harriers-Wippert; Wachtel was the tenor; Herr Betz, a gentleman unknown to fame, the baritone. The principal singers (including Herr Betz) were recalled after all the important pieces; while, in the fourth act, Lucca and Wachtel were recalled twice at the end of the duet, and three times after the fall of the curtain. The great triumph of the evening was, of course, for Pauline Lucca, who is worth more than Wachtel, Harriers-Wippert, and Betz (we have not heard Betz, but he surely can be thrown in with the others) altogether; or, rather, she possesses qualities that belong neither to Wippert nor to Wachtel, nor, probably, to Betz; and she is absolutely without defects. We regret to hear that Mlle. Lucca has lost all right to bear that name. Not that, like Mme. Sax or Saxe, she has borrowed it without permission from its rightful owner, and is now called upon to use it no more, but because she has just exchanged it for the name of a Prussian officer, whom she has accepted as her husband. For the present, however, there is, fortunately, no chance of Mlle. Lucca's leaving the stage; and it is certain that she will appear next season at the Royal Italian Opera.

The day after the production of "L'Africaine" a bust of Meyerbeer was uncovered in the concert-room of the theatre, in presence of the Royal family and a number of distinguished persons. A poem was recited by Joanna Wagner, the celebrated dramatic singer (well known by her failure in London), and several pieces from Meyerbeer's works (the Schiller March, the overture to "Struensee," &c.) were played under the direction of Herr Taubert.

A very interesting meeting recently took place at the house of Mdme. Adam, widow of the late Adolphe Adam, to hear a new comic opera, written by the deceased composer, which had never been performed in public. The name of the opera is "Le Dernier Bal." This work was accepted at the Opéra Comique a short time before the death of Adolphe Adam, but was not produced, having been made the subject of a lawsuit. The music of "Le Dernier Bal" created a very lively impression on the guests assembled at Mdme. Adam's house, and the general feeling left was that the new opera was entirely worthy of the composer of "Le Chalet." Whether "Le Dernier Bal" will or will not be brought out at the Opéra Comique has not yet been decided. At the Théâtre Lyrique, the rehearsals of "La Fiancée d'Abydos" are nearly completed, and directly after the first representation of this work, the opera of "Nahel"—words by MM. Plouvier and Favre, music by M. Litoff—will be produced.

Mr. Howard Glover announces that his benefit, "consisting of a variety of musical and dramatic entertainments," will take place at Drury-Lane Theatre on Friday evening, Dec. 15.

LONDON STREET TRAFFIC.—Last week the grand jury, on the completion of the business before them for the present sessions of the Central Criminal Court, came into court and made the following presentment through their foreman, Mr. Furze:—"The case of William Belcher, in which we have returned a true bill for feloniously killing and slaying a poor old woman while crossing a street, induces us to represent the extreme danger to foot passengers in London by the fast and reckless driving of tradesmen's carts, vans, cabs, omnibuses, &c., and the urgent necessity of some greater security and facility to foot passengers than now exist. We do not advocate so much increased severity of punishment as preventive measures by municipal and police ordinance; and we do most earnestly deprecate the prevailing idea of drivers of public and private vehicles generally, that foot passengers are allowed to cross the streets by sufferance only, and not by right." The reading of the document by the Deputy Clerk of Arraigns elicited a murmur of approbation in court; and Mr. Justice Byles, addressing the grand jury, said that the portion of the country included within the extensive jurisdiction of that court was very much indebted to them for the services they had performed. With respect to their presentment the metropolis was more especially indebted to them. The last session a cabman was tried and convicted of manslaughter before him; and it was a lamentable fact that such cases were occurring every day. He agreed with them that the case to which they referred was a signal instance of danger to foot passengers, and he trusted their presentment would receive due weight in the proper quarter.

REFORM MEETING AT BRADFORD.—On Thursday evening week a reform meeting was held at Bradford. There was a large attendance, and the Mayor occupied the chair. He was supported on the platform by Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., and many of the principal men of the town. Mr. Forster, who was the principal speaker, expressed his conviction that the House of Commons would allow the question of reform no longer to be trifled with. Lord Palmerston never was an earnest reformer, and now that he was gone the time had come when the question must be settled. In the place of Lord Palmerston we had Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone, who, of all men in an official position, were most pledged before the country on this question. Mr. Gladstone has taken every opportunity of informing the public of his convictions with regard to it, and that was a guarantee that he would not baffle at this critical time the pledges which he had so recently made. But, if the Government were disposed to trifle, the country would not allow it to do so. The country expected reform, although there was no violent agitation for it; and he never before spoke with so much hope and faith on this question as now. He had confidence that the Government would bring in a comprehensive bill, and determine to stand or fall by it. If the country should object, it was better they should fail and wait until the country was ready. He had no fear but that next Session the Government would declare, even if they had not matured a bill, that they would lose no time in bringing one forward. It would be a mistake, he said, for the Reform party now to propose a bill themselves, because if moderate, many would say it should go further, but if larger, it might be a hook upon which enemies would hang opposition. He called upon the meeting to give Mr. Gladstone the opportunity of stating whether he really favoured the introduction of working men to share in the Government. No doubt the answer would be such as would give great impetus to the cause of freedom. He did not say the next reform bill would give working men what eventually they would obtain, or an overwhelming or preponderating share in the representation; but it would give them a real and substantial share, and that would be an era well worth while to have worked hard for. A resolution was carried, "That this meeting believes that the framing of a thorough measure of reform by the noble Premier, who has devoted much attention to the subject and has often come before Parliament in support of reform, will be specially fitting, and will not fail to receive from the country a warm support; but the further postponement of reform by the present Ministry will be received with the greatest disappointment and dissatisfaction." A memorial to Earl Russell embodying the substance of the resolution was also adopted, and a deputation appointed to present it.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADE.

At the ordinary meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, last week, a report was brought up from the Main Drainage Committee as to the constitution of the new fire brigade for the metropolis, which for the future will be placed under the management of this Board. The report was of considerable length, but the following were the conclusions arrived at and recommended to the Board for adoption:—

That the metropolis, for the purposes of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, be divided into four districts. That the whole of the men to be employed in the Metropolitan Fire Brigade do live at the stations to which they are attached. That the foremen and engineers live rent free, and have coal and gas allowed to them as a present, and that the sub-engineers and firemen pay for their quarters at the rate of from 1s. to 2s. 6d. per week. That for the present the following appointments be made—viz., four foremen of districts at the daily pay of 10s., with free quarters, coal, and gas; thirteen engineers at 6s. a day, with free quarters, coal, and gas; fifteen sub-engineers at 5s. a day, they to pay for their quarters at the same rate as at present; forty-nine first-class firemen at 4s. 6d. a day, and forty-nine second-class firemen at 4s. a day, both classes paying for their quarters at the same rate as at present; and submitting the names of the men to be so appointed. That there be a third class of firemen, to consist of such new men as shall in future take service in the brigade, and whose pay shall be 3s. a day; that the special duties performed by the present establishment be continued by the brigade pending final arrangements. That the foremen and engineers be not permitted to perform special duties, but that the sub-engineers and firemen be allowed to do so when called upon, and that they be paid for such special duties at the rate of 6d. a day, as at present. That the superannuation fund, as at present existing, be continued, on the men of all classes, including foremen, subscribing thereto the sum of 6d. per week. That in the case of an officer being killed in the discharge of his duty, his widow be provided for by an annuity, which shall continue during the pleasure of the board. That the uniform at present worn by the men be continued, with the exception of the helmet, and that a brass helmet of the form now submitted be adopted instead of that at present in use. That a certain number of well-known and respectable firms be selected and invited to tender for the clothing, boots, and helmets required. That Mr. Cresy be appointed to examine and report on the sites for the permanent stations required, to superintend the structural works thereof, and to perform such other duties as would ordinarily belong to the architect's department. That, in order to provide for the immediate protection of the metropolis from fire after the 1st of January next, certain temporary stations enumerated in list be maintained, pending final measures; and that arrangements be made with the parishes in which such temporary stations are situated, to maintain the stations for a period of six months from the 1st of January next, the board reimbursing them their actual outlay in respect thereof.

DISEASED MEAT IN THE LONDON MARKETS.

THE alarming extent to which diseased meat is now being sent to the markets of the city of London is causing anxiety to the authorities. In ordinary times, and especially of late years, a considerable quantity of meat unfit for human food has found its way for sale into the markets from week to week, and that in spite of a vigorous and systematic inspection by officers appointed for the express purpose, and of prosecutions instituted by the Corporation against persons offending, resulting usually in conviction with fine and imprisonment. The diseased meat of the ordinary kind, wherever it was not seized and condemned beforehand by the inspectors, has usually been sold at prices greatly below the current market rate, and has therefore fallen mostly into the hands of the poor; but now, in addition to the ordinary intermixtures of bad meat, large quantities of the flesh of animals which have died of the prevailing epidemic are being sent up to the City markets. On Tuesday, at a meeting of the City Commissioners of Sewers, held at Guildhall, Deputy De Jersey in the chair—the subject was brought under special consideration.

Dr. Letheby, the medical officer of health for the City, directed the attention of the Court to the rapidly-increasing practice of sending the carcasses of bullocks affected with the prevailing cattle disease to the markets for sale as human food. He stated that last week there were 128 quarters of beef, weighing nearly 8500 lb. condemned in the City markets, and most of it was from animals affected with the cattle plague. The mischievous effects of this practice, he said, were not confined to the improper sale of such meat as human food, but extended to the danger of propagating the disease by infecting everything with which the meat was brought into contact, and as it often came from a considerable distance, the risk of contagion was proportionately great. As many as seventy-six quarters of such meat were sent from Scotland last week, and of these eight carcasses, or thirty-two quarters, had been traced to one person, who consigned them to different salesmen and in different names. In another case, where information was communicated by letter addressed to the Lord Mayor, the inspectors ascertained that a person had sent eight quarters of such beef from Spalding, in Lincolnshire; and Dr. Letheby advised that the matter should be further investigated, with a view to legal proceedings. He also reported with respect to the markets and slaughter-houses of the City that the officers had condemned 9090 lb. of meat as unfit for human food. Most of it was in a diseased condition, and 509 lb. were from animals that had died of disease.

In the two cases referred to in the report the Court passed a resolution directing the solicitor to the Commission to institute the necessary legal proceedings; and on the suggestion of Mr. Farlow, a member of the Commission, a copy of Dr. Letheby's report was ordered to be forwarded to the Lords of the Privy Council.

A BOY MURDERED BY A BOY.—An extraordinary instance of juvenile violence occurred a few days back at St. Etienne-les-Orgues, Basses-Alpes, France. Two shepherd boys, named Boniface and Milion, aged eleven and eight respectively, were guarding their flocks in the neighbourhood of that town when the elder asked the younger to keep double guard whilst he went to play with some other boys, and gave him two sous for doing so. But in the evening, at the hour of departure, Boniface accused the other of not having properly guarded his flock, and demanded back the two sous. Milion refused to comply, and the consequence was that Boniface, waiting till the other shepherd had gone on before, took a stick and felled the child to the ground with blows on the head, which he repeated till life was extinct. He then rifled the pockets of the other, and so recovered possession of the two sous. The body being found the next day, an inquiry was instituted, and Boniface taken up. He at once confessed what had occurred, but without expressing the slightest sorrow for what he had done.

THE HOURS OF LABOUR ON A RAILWAY.—On Monday Dr. Lankester resumed an inquest upon the body of James Clark, late a "shunter" on the London and North-Western Railway, who was killed, while at his work at the Camden Town station, by being crushed between some trucks; and it was alleged that the accident was to some extent owing to the deceased at the time having been on duty, with little intermission, for some thirty-six hours. The evidence previously given showed that the deceased was engaged in turning a loaded truck from one set of rails to another by means of a turn-table, and that the table having "stuck," as it was termed, when the truck was on it, the deceased called to a comrade to "bump" the truck on. The deceased was then on the movable table holding the "scotch" to the wheels, and in such a position as to be clear of both trucks; but as the advancing one came on the table suddenly shifted, and brought him between the two, and he thus received the injuries of which he died. The jury, on the last occasion, would not credit that the company allowed a man to work at six o'clock at night and come home at half-past five on the following morning, when he went to bed. He was called upon at about ten o'clock to go and do a day's work, as there was a man short, one being ill, and he went willingly, being glad to do a day's overtime, for which he was to be paid 2s. 10d. Mr. Roberts, who represented the London and North-Western Railway Company, cross-examined the witness with a view of eliciting whether or not the man did not have rest at the station, and she said she did not know; and then she went on to say that on coming home from the day's work, at six o'clock at night, he had an hour and a quarter's rest and then went off to his night's work. It was at six o'clock in the morning after that deceased was killed. The jury were loud in their expressions of sympathy for the poor man, and they said he was hardly worked and badly paid. George Fanner, a clerk employed at Camden station, was called to speak as to the manner in which the accident occurred, and he attributed the calamity entirely to the deceased man himself for not using more care, and he said the turn-table stuck because the truck was not properly balanced. The "bumping" a truck on ought not to have been done, but deceased should have got some assistance to move the truck. Mr. Henry Jones, the outdoor superintendent at Camden station, gave similar evidence, and stated that the man had rest at the station. It was elicited from him that the work the deceased was engaged in required care, skill, and judgment, which (the jury said) could not be exercised by a man who had been worked so many hours as the deceased. The jury then retired, and after being absent for some considerable time returned the following verdict, which the foreman said had been agreed to unanimously:—"That the deceased met his death through improperly 'scotching' a loaded truck while upon the turn-table, and the jury are of opinion that such death arose from the incapacity of the deceased to fulfil his duty from the circumstance of his having been allowed to work an excessive number of hours, and they hope that the London and North-Western Company, to save like accidents, will frame rules to prevent their servants from working a similar number of hours in the future." The jury asked the Coroner to return this verdict as they had given it, they being desirous that their own language should be used, and the Coroner deferred to their wish.

LAW AND CRIME.

An action, "Snell v. Tucker," tried in the Queen's Bench on Tuesday last, exhibited some curious revelations of the late Bodmin election. Mr. Tucker, the defendant, is secretary of the London and South Staffordshire Bank. In 1864 the plaintiff, the defendant (a Parliamentary agent), and a third person, made a certain agreement to the effect that £400 should be deposited with Tucker to secure preliminary expenses for contesting the borough of Bodmin on behalf of two Conservative candidates—namely, Lord Ranelagh and Mr. Heritage. The amount, increased to £500, was afterwards paid by the candidates to Mr. Tucker, as alleged, for the use of Mr. Snell. Certain steps were taken by Mr. Snell; Lord Ranelagh made a speech which did not appear to be well received, and Mr. Heritage never showed himself at Bodmin. Then Lord Ranelagh, hesitating between Bodmin and Middlesex, was fain to give up the contest in both places. Two Liberal candidates were returned for Bodmin. Mr. Tucker handed over to Mr. Snell, in various sums, £350 only, and offered £50 more if Mr. Snell would give a discharge in full of all claims against himself and the two candidates. The Judge, Mr. Justice Blackburn, intimated, at the close of Mr. Serjeant Parry's address for the plaintiff, that he could not see how Mr. Tucker (the defendant) could be made liable, and that he was inclined to think the action should have been brought against Lord Ranelagh, or Mr. Heritage, or both. The learned Serjeant said he "expected his Lordship would throw out such a suggestion," but nevertheless preferred that evidence should be heard. Mr. Snell, the plaintiff, failed to prove the payment of the £500 to Mr. Tucker. Mr. Heritage was called, upon a subpoena, but did not appear. Lord Ranelagh appeared, but was not examined. The plaintiff's counsel declined to call Mr. Tucker, the defendant, and was thereupon nonsuited, with leave to move to set aside the nonsuit.

A specimen of a betting man, by name Charles Saunders, appeared as plaintiff in an action against Mr. John White (formerly master of the Essex fox-hounds) for assault. This was Saunders' second appearance, in a like case, against the same defendant. In November, 1864, Saunders recovered against Mr. White the sum of ten guineas compensation for an assault at Goodwood. The origin of the quarrel was that plaintiff had lost and had omitted to pay to Mr. White a balance of £7 upon a bet at Ascot. He had paid £1 on account and given an I O U for the residue. Mr. White met Saunders in the ring at Ascot, in June last, and again demanded the money. Saunders could not or would not pay; whereupon Mr. White seized him by the collar and denounced him as a "welcher"—the slang term for a swindling betrayer. Several gentlemen round took up the matter by declaring that Saunders had also "welched" them, and he was forthwith hustled, thrown over a fence, and told to "run for his life." The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, one farthing. Mr. White will, of course, have to pay his own costs. These, with the ten guineas damages and the costs in the former action, will, let us hope, furnish a useful lesson to himself and to other gentlemen of sporting tendencies to hold themselves above communication with the low hangers-on to the turf, however tempting may be the apparent opportunities of making money out of them. Take it how one may, there is something not altogether charming in the idea of a gentleman scheming to win money from a blackguard casually met upon a racecourse. "Sport levels all distinctions," we are told by a sporting adage. This may be; but there may, nevertheless, exist distinctions which, if Sport levels, so much the worse for Sport.

There is at present a kind of epidemic among the casual paupers, of which the manifestation consists in the tearing up of their old clothes, or rather rags. Various means have been adopted, and others proposed, to meet the evil. At one workhouse the authorities cut holes in a coalsack to receive the head and limbs of a sturdy vagrant who has reduced himself to a state of nature, and discharge him thus attired. At another, they prevent the culprit from going out without apparel, and keep them in bed until they are content to work to earn suits. Usually, the tearers-up are brought before a magistrate and receive sentences of three weeks' hard labour. And yet, after all, these offenders put forward some kind of rational excuse. They say: "Our clothes were filthy and injurious to health. Society requires us to wear apparel, therefore let society provide it when we cannot get it for ourselves, or when all we can keep is in such a state as to be obnoxious to existence." In the case of a wretched helpless wanderer this argument might be of some weight. But the majority of offenders in this way are strong, sturdy tramps, incurably lazy "rovers," who depend for their living upon the relief afforded by the casual wards, and who, beyond the food and shelter provided for their necessities by law, insist upon the extra dole of clothing. To such it has been reasonably proposed that a sound whipping would be a reasonable punishment. But a recent case exhibits another way out of the difficulty. A woman was charged with having used bad language towards an overseer of oakum-pickers of whom defendant was one. Defendant and her witnesses excited some surprise in court by the floundering of their attire; but this was explained by the fact that their pay was sufficient to enable them to indulge in gay clothing. If this be the case, why not make every "tear-up" earn sufficient, before his discharge, to pay for his food, shelter, watching, and lighting; and yield, besides, a profit to the capitalist parish affording him the means of so doing? It is evident that people can keep themselves, even at oakum-picking—one of the least remunerative of labours. Why, therefore, should not the sturdy vagrant who flings himself *in puris* upon the charity and justice of the country be compelled to do something more than the voluntary labourer of the lowest class? There is nothing these fellows, hate worse than useful work, unless, indeed, it be that some one else should make a profit from their enforced toil. It may be doubted, even, whether they would not prefer the treadmill—as being thoroughly unremunerative, if not expensive, to the proprietors—to having not only to pay by labour for their livelihood, but to yield an advantage to those who compel them to do so. Depend upon it, no tramp would come twice for a suit of clothes if it were compulsory upon him to earn it by oakum-picking.

POLICE.

CHARGE OF FRAUDULENT ASSURANCE AGAINST A DOCTOR.—Dr. T. Whalley was examined in the Dewsbury Police Court on the charge of obtaining assurance policies under false pretences from the British Nation and the British Prudential Assurance Companies. From previous reports published, it may be remembered that certain documents were found in a public road indicating that the accused, who is the local medical assurance adviser, had effected an insurance on the life of one of his patients named Hannah Hepworth, then deceased. He had in the certificate of the death stated that she died of inflammation, when, in fact, she had died of cancer. Her friends were quite startled when the facts of this assurance came to light, and had the body exhumed; but a scientific examination showed that death had not been brought about by any unfair means. The disclosures of these circumstances led to inquiries and investigations by the assurance offices, and then to the legal proceedings against the doctor. Evidence was given to show that the prisoner assured the life of Hannah Hepworth, and certified it in the usual way, when he knew the disease must soon carry off the woman. The proceedings were then adjourned.

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

CONSIDERABLE inactivity has prevailed in the market for Home Securities this week, and the quotations have had a drooping tendency, notwithstanding that the supply of stock is very moderate and that further purchases have been effected on account of the sinking Fund. The rates for May have been 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 91 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, for Account, 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ ex div.; Revenues and New Pds per Cent., 87 $\frac{1}{2}$; Exchequer Bills, March, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, June, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$. Bank Stock has been 248 to 250.

Indian Securities have changed hands slowly. India Stock 216 to 219; Ditto Five per Cents, 103 to 105 $\frac{1}{2}$; Rupee Paper, 101 to 102 and 108 to 109; India Bonds, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, June, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$. The demand for money has fallen off, yet the lowest rates in the Open Market are as follow:—

Thirty Days' Bills	6	per cent.
Sixty Days'	6	"
Three Months'	6	"
Four Months'	6	"
Six Months'	6	"

Several parcels of gold have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for shipment to the Continent; but the demand for silver is very inactive, at 60d. per ounce for bars.

The whole of the new Austrian lira has been taken up, chiefly in Paris.

There has been less firmness in the market for Foreign Securities, and in several instances a fall has taken place in prices. Brazilian Five per Cents have risen 94 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto Four-and-a-half per Cents, 70 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, 1865, 67 $\frac{1}{2}$; Danubian Seven per Cents, 75 $\frac{1}{2}$; Egyptian Three per Cents, 93 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, 1864, 91 $\frac{1}{2}$; Greek Coupons, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto Three per Cents, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, 1864, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$; Persian Six per Cents, 68 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, 1862, 69 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Specie Deferred, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, 1864, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Certificates, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 90 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, 1858, 75 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, 1862, 74 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Five per Cents, 1863, 42 $\frac{1}{2}$; and Italian Five per Cents, 1861, 53 $\frac{1}{2}$.

In the market for Joint-stock Bank Shares only a moderate business has been transacted. Alliance have realised 31 $\frac{1}{2}$; Anglo-Egyptian 14 $\frac{1}{2}$; Australasia, 70 $\frac{1}{2}$; Bank of Egypt, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$; British and Californian 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$; English Joint-stock, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; European, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; Imperial Ottoman, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and Brazilian, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; London of Mexico and South America, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and Brazilian, 43 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and County, 70 $\frac{1}{2}$; London Joint-stock, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and South African, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and Westminster, 95 Midland, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$; Oriental, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; and Union, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$. Colonial Government Securities have ruled quiet. Canadian Six per Cents, 1865, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$; Canadian Six per Cents, 1864, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$; and Victoria Six per Cents, 1865.

In the Miscellaneous Market a very moderate business has been transacted. Atlantic Telegraph, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Australian Agricultural, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$; Australian Mortgage, Land, and Finance, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Canada Company, 94 $\frac{1}{2}$; Contract Corporation, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$; Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; Credit Foncier of Mauritius, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; Crystal Palace Debentures, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; Egyptian Commercial and Trading, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; Electric Telegraph, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$; General Credit, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; Hudson's Bay, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$; International Financial, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; Joint-stock Discount, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; London Financial, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; National Discount, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$; Overend, Gurney, and Co., 22 $\frac{1}{2}$; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; Royal Mail Steam, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; Grand Junction Canal, 69 $\frac{1}{2}$; Bombay Gas, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Central, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$; Imperial, 81 $\frac{1}{2}$; Imperial Continental, 100; London, 73 $\frac{1}{2}$; Westminster Chartered, 72 $\frac{1}{2}$; Berlin Waterworks, 100; London, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$; Lancashire, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; W. & J. Williams, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$; Commercial Union Insurance, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; Eagle, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; Guardian, 47 $\frac{1}{2}$; Imperial Fire, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$; Indemnity Marine, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; Liverpool and London and Globe, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; London, 49 $\frac{1}{2}$; Marine, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; Phoenix, 34 ex div.; and Sun Fire, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The Railway Share Market has been rather flat; nevertheless, prices, in most instances, rule firm. The calls falling due this month amount to £862,332.

METROPOLITAN MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Only moderate supplies of English wheat have been on sale here this week, in but middling condition. Really fine samples have sold slowly, a previous quotation; but inferior kinds have commanded scarcely any attention, at barely 1st rates. Foreign wheat—the show of which has not increased—has sold slowly, at about stationary prices. Floating cargoes of grain have been offered, on lower terms. Very fine barley has been held at full quotations; but inferior kinds have given way to 1st, per quarter. There has been a slow and, for malt, at the late decline in value. Oats have sold slowly and have moved off steadily, on former terms. The flour trade has been very quiet.

ENGLISH.—Wheat, 38s. to 55s.; barley, 26s. to 38s.; malt, 48s. to 66s.; oats, 19s. to 30s.; rye, 26s. to 29s.; beans, 42s. to 52s.; peas, 37s. to 42s. per quarter; flour, 22s. to 46s. per cwt.

CATTLE.—The supply of stock have been but moderate. On the whole, the trade has ruled steady, and the quotations have tended upwards:—Beef, from 3s. 2d. to 5s. 2d.; mutton, 4s. to 6s. 2d.; veal, 3s. 1d. to 4s. 1d.; pork, 4s. to 2s. 1d. per lb. to sink the offal; 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per lb.

CAKES.—The supply of stock have been but moderate. On the whole, the trade has ruled steady, and the quotations have tended upwards:—Beef, from 3s. 2d. to 5s. 2d.; mutton, 4s. to 6s. 2d.; veal, 3s. 1d. to 4s. 1d.; pork, 4s. to 2s. 1d. per lb. to sink the offal; 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per lb.

TRADERS.—The market is firm, and late rates are well supported. The show of prime corns is active.

SUGAR.—More raw quantities have sold slowly, at about last week's current rate. The stock amounts to 32,469 tons, against 113,529 tons last year. Refined goods are inactive, at late rates.

COFFEE.—Plantations kind sell freely, as very full prices. In other qualities, only a moderate business is doing. Stock, 12,495 tons, against 11,197 tons in 1864.

RICE.—Sales have progressed slowly, at about previous quotations. Stock, 32,277 tons, against 33,884 tons last year.

PROVISIONS.—The demand for all kinds of butter is in a sluggish state. Prices, however, are supported. Bacon is heavy, and rather cheaper. Ham, however, command full quotations. Lard and most other provisions are a slow inquiry.

TALLOW.—P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 40s. per cwt. Stock, 40,125 casks, against 60,745 casks last year. Rough fat, 2s. 5d. per lb.

OIL.—Linseed oil, in the pot, is selling at 35s. per ton. Rape is offering at from £33 to £37; olive, Mordor, 51s. 10d. to 55s.; coconut, £48 to £52; and fine palm, £44 10s. French turpentine, 40s. per quart.

SPICES.—Only a limited business is doing in rum; nevertheless, prices are supported. We have no change to notice in the value of brandy. Grain spirit is tolerably firm.

HAY AND STRAW.—Meadow hay, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d. per load.

COALS.—Newcastle, 17s. 9d. to 20s.; Sunderland, 18s. to 20s. other qualities, 18s. to 24s. per ton.

HOPS.—Fine samples are in fair request, at full prices. All other kinds rule inactive. New qualities are selling at from 70s. to 190s. per cwt.

WOOL.—The market is firm, and late rates are well supported.

POTATOES.—Full average supplies are on offer, and the demand is inactive, at from 50s. to 100s. per ton.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

BANKRUPTS.—P. MOORE, Homerton, trunkmaker.—C. DUBOIS, Tottenham-court-road.—H. LIDYARD, Battersea, builder.—G. GRIBBLE, Lower Edmonton.—J. MARSH, Hammersmith, dayman.—F. GATON, Islington.—R. STALLWOOD, Chipping-Wood, grocer.—F. W. WEBSTER, City, merchant.—C. PIPER and P. B. HODGSON, City-road, wine merchants.—W. PARK, Euston-road.—S. STEENE, Cornhill, merchant.—E. J. GOODWIN, Finsbury-place, hardware.—A. GOLDWYN, Pentonville, mantle manufacturer's assistant.—G. GOLDWYN, Lower Tyburn, brewer.—A. PAUL, Mecklenburgh-square, surgeon.—R. BUCHANAN, Hammermith, literary writer.—J. J. VULNES, King's Lynn, marine-tore dealer.—W. CHOTON, LL., J. J. VULNES, King's Lynn, marine-tore dealer.—R. AGATE, mason.—T. J. W. MARSH, New Kent-road, stone mason.—C. H. HARRIS, E. ZEMBAL, Hull, brassfounder.—G. B. BULMER, Hull, tinsmith.—R. N. NEVILLE, Southport, brick merchant.—F. ALDRED, Liverpool, druggist.—W. SMITH, Everton, builder.—T. ALDRED, Liverpool, provision-dealer.—R. OGLEN, Oldham, publican.—D. KING, Manchester, grocer.—H. SELLERS, Oldham, cotton manufacturer.—F. MUNTON, Manchester, builder.—J. GRIGG, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, commission agent.—B. DRYDEN, Blyth, shipbroker.—J. W. GILBERT, Shrewsbury, grocer.—H. THOMAS, Roath, rent collector.—F. RICHARDS, Cardiff, innkeeper.—H. MICHELLE, Tiverton, grocer.—J. D. DAVIS, Halifax, plumber.—W. STAINCLIFFE, Liverpool, chemist.—J. PEACOCK, Bradford, woollen spinners.—W. WOLLERS, Birmingham.—E. HARDWICK, North Curry, Somerset, butcher.—B. TREATON, Tewkesbury, innkeeper.—S. FISHER, Burslem, furnace builder.—W. E. DIXON, Darwen-in-Furness, carpenter.—W. L. DODD, Waterloo, Northumberland, attorney.—T. KEARTON, Hackney, baker.—D. GREEN, Wall, blacksmith.—J. SMART, Gloucester, baker.—F. J. APPLIN, Bristol, tobacconist.

LIBELLETT, Barton St. Mary, commission agent.—J. HAGLEY, York, hatter.—J. RAMSDEN, Nottingham, eating-house keeper.—W. G. SYKES, Drake-street, Manchester.—G. BARNEYS, Old Bond-street, fishmonger.—H. COMPLIN, Shirley, draper.—G. BROOKER, ironmonger.—J. LARROISON, Holbeck, dealer in musical instruments.—H. WILLIAMS, Mitton.—G. E. BARKERSON, Brighton, bookseller.—J. KING, Bath, jeweller.—J. DUNN, upholsterer's porter.—G. TERRUTA, Bow, bookseller.—J. BOWOTT, Bowls, publison.—J. ALLAN, Hatfield, labourer.—T. KEARTON, Hackney, butcher.—F. J. APPLIN, Bristol, tobacconist.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—W. NIMMO, Glasgow, baker.—A. FRASER, Glasgow, grocer.—J. D. BENTON, Glasgow, commission merchant.—D. ROSS, Jamminville, merchant.—P. McCULLOCH, Glasgow, furniture-dealer.—D. K. SMITH, Dunkeld, solicitor.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28.

BANKRUPTcies ANNULLED.—E. VILLIERS, Frieth-street, Soho, jeweller.—E. LANGFIELD, Marden, merchant.

BANKRUPTs.—J. W. BAKER, Manchester, cotton-spinner.—A. ALLEN, Lower John-street, Golden-square, importers of gun stocks.—W. CLARK, Bermondsey.—W. HANS, Kingsland-road, lard-maker.—J. WALKER, Kensington, contractor.—T. A. WALKER, Philimore-gardener, contractor.—J. WATKINSON, Walshaw-street, commercial traveller.—R. COLES, Warrington, grocer.—S. CHOPPING, Brandon, miller.—R. COUSINS, W. D. WOOD, grocer.—J. OSMENT, Westminster-road, f.h.s.-man.—J. J. OSMENT, Westminster-road, grocer.—A. B. GORDON, Greenich, grocer.—J. H. WILKINSON, Stepney, traveller.—J. WARKE, jun., Sandown, innkeeper.—C. TOLL, Hendon, builder.—E. QUESTED, Isle of Thanet, baker.—T. W. GEORGE, Aston, commission agent.—J. INSLEY, Caufield-street, auctioneer.—B. HARRIS, Kentish Town.—W. H. DOOR, West Ham.—S. MARKS, Old Kent-road, draper.—J. R. JONES, New Broad-street, merchant.—C. HUNTER, Clerkenwell-vale.—R. JONES, New Broad-street, commission agent.—J. MARSHALL, Wanstead-walk.—W. LILKINSON, Stepney, traveller.—J. WARKE, jun., Sandown, innkeeper.—C. TOLL, Hendon, builder.—E. QUESTED, Isle of Thanet, baker.—T. W. GEORGE, Aston, commission agent.—J. INSLEY, Caufield-street, auctioneer.—B. HARRIS, Kentish Town.—W. H. DOOR, West Ham.—S. MARKS, Old Kent-road, draper.—J. R. JONES, New Broad-street, merchant.—C. HUNTER, Clerkenwell-vale.—R. JONES, New Broad-street, commission agent.—J. MARSHALL, Wanstead-walk.—W. LILKINSON, Stepney, traveller.—J. WARKE, jun., Sandown, innkeeper.—C. TOLL, Hendon, builder.—E. QUESTED, Isle of Thanet, baker.—T. W. GEORGE, Aston, commission agent.—J. INSLEY, Caufield-street, auctioneer.—B. HARRIS, Kentish Town.—W. H. DOOR, West Ham.—S. MARKS, Old Kent-road, draper.—J. R. JONES, New Broad-street, merchant.—C. HUNTER, Clerkenwell-vale.—R. JONES, New Broad-street, commission agent.—J. MARSHALL, Wanstead-walk.—W. LILKINSON, Stepney, traveller.—J. WARKE, jun., Sandown, innkeeper.—C. TOLL, Hendon, builder.—E. QUESTED, Isle of Thanet, baker.—T. W. GEORGE, Aston, commission agent.—J. INSLEY, Caufield-street, auctioneer.—B. HARRIS, Kentish Town.—W. H. DOOR, West Ham.—S. MARKS, Old Kent-road, draper.—J. R. JONES, New Broad-street, merchant.—C. HUNTER, Clerkenwell-vale.—R. JONES, New Broad-street, commission agent.—J. MARSHALL, Wanstead-walk.—W. LILKINSON, Stepney, traveller.—J. WARKE, jun., Sandown, innkeeper.—C. TOLL, Hendon, builder.—E. QUESTED, Isle of Thanet, baker.—T. W. GEORGE, Aston, commission agent.—J. INSLEY, Caufield-street, auctioneer.—B. HARRIS, Kentish Town.—W. H. DOOR, West Ham.—S. MARKS, Old Kent-road, draper.—J. R. JONES, New Broad-street, merchant.—C. HUNTER, Clerkenwell-vale.—R. JONES, New Broad-street, commission agent.—J. MARSHALL, Wanstead-walk.—W. LILKINSON, Stepney, traveller.—J. WARKE, jun., Sandown, innkeeper.—C. TOLL, Hendon, builder.—E. QUESTED, Isle of Thanet, baker.—T. W. GEORGE, Aston, commission agent.—J. INSLEY, Caufield-street, auctioneer.—B. HARRIS, Kentish Town.—W. H. DOOR, West Ham.—S. MARKS, Old Kent-road, draper.—J. R. JONES, New Broad-street, merchant.—C. HUNTER, Clerkenwell-vale.—R. JONES, New Broad-street, commission agent.—J. MARSHALL, Wanstead-walk.—W. LILKINSON, Stepney, traveller.—J. WARKE, jun., Sandown, innkeeper.—C. TOLL, Hendon, builder.—E. QUESTED, Isle of Thanet, baker.—T. W. GEORGE, Aston, commission agent.—J. INSLEY, Caufield-street, auctioneer.—B. HARRIS, Kentish Town.—W. H. DOOR, West Ham.—S. MARKS, Old Kent-road, draper.—J. R. JONES, New Broad-street, merchant.—C. HUNTER, Clerkenwell-vale.—R. JONES, New Broad-street, commission agent.—J. MARSHALL, Wanstead-walk.—W. LILKINSON, Stepney, traveller.—J. WARKE, jun., Sandown, innkeeper.—C. TOLL, Hendon, builder.—E. QUESTED, Isle of Thanet, baker.—T. W. GEORGE, Aston, commission agent.—J. INSLEY, Caufield-street, auctioneer.—B. HARRIS, Kentish Town.—W. H. DOOR, West Ham.—S. MARKS, Old Kent-road, draper.—J. R. JONES, New Broad-street, merchant.—C. HUNTER, Clerkenwell-vale.—R. JONES, New Broad-street, commission agent.—J. MARSHALL, Wanstead-walk.—W. LILKINSON, Stepney, traveller.—J. WARKE, jun., Sandown, innkeeper.—C. TOLL, Hendon, builder.—E. QUESTED, Isle of Thanet, baker.—T

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